



For the Proprietor of  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
and on behalf of  
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

Dine  
At the

P. G.

For  
Reservations

Tel: 27880

VOL. V NO. 247

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1950.

Price 20 Cents

## TRUMAN DOES SOME STRAIGHT TALKING Russia Must Do Four Things To Help Maintain The Peace Of The World

### Shocking Air Disaster

London, Oct. 17. Twenty-three passengers and five crew were killed when a British airliner crashed at Mill Hill, in the northern suburb of London, today. Only one adult on board survived the crash. An infant was among the passengers killed.

The plane, a British European Airways Dakota, came down in a garden in North London after leaving London for Glasgow.

The survivor was rushed to hospital. He was reported to be the plane's steward. He was found 100 yards from the scene of the crash.

The plane caught fire in the air, hit a roof top, ploughed through a wall and landed in a garden.

#### LOSERS WING

An eye-witness said that as the plane flew over the house in the suburb one wing came off and struck a house. The plane crashed across a narrow road and landed in a garden.

A large open space adjoins the street on which the plane came down. It was thought that the pilot might have been making for this to make a forced landing.

The plane left Northolt Airport nine minutes before its scheduled time and shortly afterwards a radio message was received saying that one engine was out of order and that the pilot was trying to get back to base.

No further message was received. An eye-witness said: "No one could get near the plane. It was burning so fiercely. But I understand some of the passengers must have been thrown out because some bodies were taken away."—Reuter.

### Vietminh Troops Mass

Salon, Oct. 17.

An reconnaissance has disclosed that Vietminh troop concentrations were massing near the Chinese border, the French Army Headquarters in Indo-China announced today.

The Headquarters added that the military position in the area was otherwise unchanged.

South of the China border French forces were reported to be still fighting and mopping up guerrillas.

A typhoon today grounded planes evacuating civilians from Langson, the southernmost of the French chain of frontier outposts.—Reuter.

### Two U.S. Ships Sunk By Mines

Washington, Oct. 17.

The Navy announced today that one American sailor was killed and 12 others missing in the simultaneous sinking of two U.S. minesweepers which struck mines off the east coast of Korea on October 12.

The Navy said that the sweepers, Pledge and Pledge, were down together after striking mines off Wonsan harbor. That made the total of three minesweepers sunk by Communist-laid mines in the Korean war. Two American destroyers also have been damaged by mines.

The Pledge and Pledge struck mines within a period of six minutes shortly before midday last Thursday. They and other vessels had been sweeping waters within three miles of Wonsan. Survivors in the water and American rescue vessels were subjected to coastal gunfire from Communist batteries on Wonsan.—United Press.

### Battle For Pyongyang Begins

### British & S. Korean Troops Reach Outer Defences

Tokyo, Oct. 18.

British and South Korean vanguards swept into the mist-shrouded outer defences of Pyongyang at dawn today, starting the battle for the North Korean capital.

Frontline reports said that the troops came in from the south and east.

It was not known how strongly the North Koreans were holding positions behind the widely flung first lines, but it was repeatedly reported last week that they had withdrawn every available veteran into the beleaguered city.

American intelligence officers said that they believed that Kim Il-sun, the North Korean Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Communist forces, might send them straight through the city in order to save the hard core of the army to "fight another day".

These officers reported that they had seen Communist youths had been left to fight a delaying action in Pyongyang while regular troops retreated towards the Manchurian border.

#### STEEL TRAP CLOSED

Spectacular United Nations advances on Monday and Tuesday closed the steel trap on Pyongyang earlier than observers had predicted.

Further north, South Korean troops, speeding across the peninsula from the captured port of Wonsan, were reported to have reached Kumsong, about 43 miles from the capital.

These troops were expected soon to cut across the road and rail system feeding Pyongyang from the north and deprive the Communists of their escape route.

Earlier, British troops had charged Communist defence positions on foot to enter the key road and rail centre of Sariwon, 30 miles south of the capital.

The British Commonwealth troops, spearheading the American advance for the first time, began their advance to Sariwon on dawn yesterday.

Five miles from the town they were held up by 300 to 400 Communist dug-in positions in an orchard. For more than two hours they battled to clear the way.

Then, the Angli and Southern Highlanders, charged into the orchard across open fields, driving from the hip. The Communists broke and fled into the hills.—Reuter.

### Jap Peace Treaty

London, Oct. 17.

The Foreign Office is studying an American memorandum on the future Japanese peace settlement. It was learned today from a usually well-informed source.

The memorandum is understood to propose that the question of Formosa be submitted to the British, Soviet, Chinese and United States Governments. Japan would undertake to abide by any agreement reached among them.

The memorandum is understood to have been transmitted through the United States and British delegations to the United Nations General Assembly.—Reuter.

### FUTURE OF FORMOSA

#### Acheson's Statement

London, Oct. 17.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, declared today that the future of Formosa, the island stronghold of the Chinese Nationalists, must be settled by peaceful means.

He again denied that the United States had any territorial ambitions in Formosa.

Acheson was denying a report by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, that he and Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, had made a secret agreement to turn Formosa into an American colony.

The report emanated from The Hague, Holland.

Mr. Michael McDermott, the State Department spokesman, told a news conference that the Tass report was "phony". He then read Mr. Acheson's statement, which he authorised to be quoted.

The statement said: "It so happens that the Government of the United States has made it abundantly clear that the measure it has taken with respect to Formosa were without prejudice to the long-term political situation of Formosa, and that the United States has no territorial ambitions and seeks no special position or privileges with respect to Formosa."

"The United States believes that the future of Formosa and of the nearly eight million people living there should be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."—Reuter.

### What The President & MacArthur Discussed

San Francisco, Oct. 17.

President Truman, back from his long flight to talk with General Douglas MacArthur, tonight called on Russia to give "concrete and positive proof of its intention to work for peace."

Broadcasting to the nation, the President declared, "No country in the world which really wants peace has any reason to fear the United States."

The President said that the Soviet Union could do four things if it wanted to prove that it really wanted peace:

- (1) Live up to the principles of the United Nations Charter.
- (2) Join the rest of the United Nations in calling on the North Koreans to lay down their arms immediately.
- (3) Lift the Iron Curtain and permit the free exchange of information and ideas.
- (4) Join the efforts of the United Nations to establish a workable system of collective security — "a system which will permit the elimination of the atomic bomb and the drastic reduction and regulation of all other arms and armed forces."

The President added, "Until the Soviet Union does these things, until it gives real proof of peaceful intentions, we are determined to build up the common defensive strength of the free world."

The President declared, "The Soviet Union and its Colonial satellites are maintaining armed forces of great size and strength. In both Europe and Asia, their vast armies pose a constant threat to world peace."

The free nations "must oppose strength with strength," he said.

This was not a task for the United States alone, but for all the free nations together.

Acheson was "going ahead in deadly earnest" to build up her own defence — not because he wanted, but "because Soviet policies leave us no other choice," he declared.

"But it is not a choice we have made gladly. We are not a militaristic nation. We have no desire for conquest or military glory."

Before making his appeal to Russia, President Truman expressed the determination of the United States to resist aggression.

"In our country and in co-operation with other countries we are continuing to build armed forces strong enough to make it clear that aggression will not pay."

"We are aware of the dangers we face," he continued. "We are going to be prepared to meet them. Let no aggressor make any mistake about that."

"We value our independence and our free way of life in this country and we will give all that we have to preserve them. We are going ahead in earnest to build up our defences."

Earlier, the President had said that he had returned from his week-end mid-Pacific conference with General MacArthur "with increased confidence in our long range ability to maintain world peace."

Today, as a result of the Korean struggle, the United Nations is stronger than it has ever been," the President said. "We know now that the United Nations can create a system of international order with the authority to maintain peace."

He reiterated that American troops would stay in Korea only as long as necessary for their United Nations purpose.

President Truman said, "I have just returned from Wake Island where I had a very satisfactory conference with General Douglas MacArthur."

"I understand that there has been speculation about why I made this trip. There is really no mystery about it. I went because I wanted to talk to General MacArthur."

"There is no substitute for personal conversation with the commander in the field who follows the problems there from first-hand experience."

"He has information at his finger-tips which can be of help to all of us in deciding upon the right policies in these critical times."

"I went out to Wake Island to see General MacArthur because I did not want to take him far away from Korea where he is conducting very important operations with great success. Events are moving swiftly over there now, and I do not feel he should be away from his post too long."

"I have come back from this conference with increased confidence in our long range ability to maintain world peace."

**WHAT THEY DISCUSSED**  
"At Wake Island he talked over the Far Eastern situation and its relationship to the problem of world peace. I asked General MacArthur for his ideas on the ways in which the United States can most effectively assist the United Nations in promoting and maintaining peace and security throughout the Pacific area."

"We discussed Japan and the need for an early Japanese peace treaty. Both of us look forward with confidence to a new Japan which will be peaceful and prosperous."

"General MacArthur told me about the fighting in Korea. He described the magnificent achievements of all the United Nations forces serving under his command."

"Along with the soldiers of the Republic of Korea these forces have now turned back the tide of aggression. More fighting men are coming from free nations all over the world."

"I am confident that these forces will soon restore peace to the whole of Korea."

"We Americans naturally take special pride in the superb (Continued on Page 5 Col. 3)

#### EDITORIAL

### Hongkong And The C.D.C.

TOMORROW the House of Commons debates the report of the Colonial Development Corporation, but we doubt whether Mr. James Griffiths, the Colonial Secretary, will be able to associate Hongkong with any of the Corporation's activities during the past year. Most recent words on this subject were uttered at last week's Legislative Council when Mr. P. S. Cassidy received a lukewarm reply to his question as to whether the Colonial Corporation intended to station a representative in this Colony. No assurances could be given and the only crumb of comfort which the acting Colonial Secretary was able to offer was a reference to preliminary enquiries regarding the possibility of extending the Corporation's activities to this part of the colonial empire, and a revelation that Government had recently made an enquiry as to whether the Corporation might be interested in financing housing projects for the lower middle-class classes in Hongkong. That, seemingly, is the position at the moment, unless Mr. Griffiths has something up his sleeve about extending the Corporation's activities to Hongkong and intends to reveal it for the first time in the course of tomorrow's debate. And it can be taken for granted that there will be plenty of lofty sentiments expressed during this debate. Both the major parties are well primed to discuss colonial developments. The subject has been given due prominence at the party conferences just ended. The Conservatives last week carried a resolution about it but which, in its economic aspects, was not greatly different in spirit from what the Socialists were saying at their conference the previous week. Both sides argue that much the same kinds of things should be done, though naturally the Conservatives, now in opposition, contend that greater efficiency would be shown by a Conservative government. The Socialist interest in colonial development can be looked at in the context of the "World

Plan for Mutual Aid", which was outlined in the policy statement "Labour and the New Society" discussed at the Margate conference. The object of the plan, according to that document, would be to attack poverty everywhere in developed and undeveloped countries alike, and the depressed millions would benefit. The Conservatives aim for a similar objective, and tomorrow's debate, therefore, will turn less on targets and more on the best and most effective ways of reaching them. The Colonial Development Corporation has been the present government's principal agency for putting its development and welfare policy into effect. It has done a reasonably good job, although critics, quite rightly, will want to know how, if it is as efficient as the government claims, it managed to make a net loss in 1949 of £292,000 on its activities. Operational losses by government-controlled or sponsored organisations have become an all too familiar feature of these enterprises and are no longer easily to be explained away to a collection of gullible taxpayers. Moreover, the ground-nuts scheme remains a sore memory for the people of Britain whose faith in the government's ability to promote successful colonial development was seriously shaken by that fiasco. Undoubtedly there will be criticism of the Colonial Development Corporation during tomorrow's debate, and most certainly a lot of searching questions. One query we should like to feel has been put forward is whether or not the Corporation intends to extend its activities to the Colony of Hongkong. There is scope here for productive and creative financing and surely neither the Corporation nor the Imperial Government would deny the importance of Hongkong as a vital segment of the colonial empire. Mr. Griffiths has a great opportunity of boosting Hongkong's morale by giving a sign during the debate that he considers us worthy of inclusion in the Colonial Development Corporation's future plans.

### CANT SIT IN COMMONS

London, Oct. 17.

The highest tribunal in the British Commonwealth, the Privy Council, has declared that the Rev. Godfrey Macpherson, Northern Ireland Member of Parliament, is disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons.

The Home Secretary, Mr. C. E. Rieu, announced this today.

The 55-year-old parson was returned as Conservative Member of Parliament for Belfast in the February General Election.

His right to sit in the House of Commons was challenged under an 1801 Statute barring members of England clergy from membership of the House.—Reuter.

### The Odd Spot Of Odd News

Melbourne, Oct. 17. Victoria's marriage laws are forcing many couples to cross the border into New South Wales to marry, according to churchmen here.

They said that local laws forbade a man to marry his dead wife's sister or a woman to marry her dead husband's brother.

"People who do cross the border to marry in New South Wales are regarded by their neighbours as living in sin."

The recent half-yearly Assembly of the Anglican Church asked one of its committees to request the Victorian Government to bring the State's marriage laws into line with those of other States.—Reuter.

#### Heroin Pedlars

Helsinki, Oct. 17. The Helsinki police are waging a war against drug pedlars in the city's parks who give heroin injections at 10,000 marks (about £15) a time.

The pedlars carry syringes and give the injections on the spot. They are believed to obtain their supplies from smugglers in the provinces, who find painful symptoms to get prescriptions from trusting country doctors.

Victims include disabled ex-servicemen and young people. One 18-year-old girl, who died of

stilled herself to obtain money to buy injections has been arrested.—Reuter.

#### Identity Cards Robbery

Singapore, Oct. 17. Seventeen people lost their Government-issued identity cards in a Singapore suburb recently when four men, posing as detectives, asked them to show them.

When the men had left the houses and did not return the cards, reports were made to the police, who told the informants that they had been robbed of their cards.

The public has been warned not to hand their cards to anybody unless he identifies himself as a police officer by producing his warrant card.—Reuter.

#### War Declared

Gaithair, Assam, Oct. 17. War against wild elephants has been declared by the Government of Assam, which has fixed a target of 20 for the hunting season opening in October.

Besides saving thousands of tons of food grain—devastated because of the recent floods and earthquakes—in the province—the hunt is expected to contribute 250,000 rupees (£12,500) to the Government's coffers.—Reuter.

#### The First Public

Singapore, Oct. 17. Children of Saka, a village in the first time studied as pupils in a Malay school in Johore.

Ten of them came of their own accord and so far appear to be keenly interested in their studies in a tongue foreign to them.

In the past, all efforts to get children of aborigines to attend a Malay school have failed.—Reuter.

#### Very Obliging

Sydney, Oct. 17. Without even a nibble, Alby Singleton and George Lutcha fished all day on the Hawkesbury River, near here.

Said Alby, when they decided to call it "a day": "I would have liked at least a couple of mullet to take home."

As he spoke, two mullet leapt into the boat.—Reuter.

#### And So To Bed!

Sydney, Oct. 17. With others attacking records for pole, sitting, dancing, cycling, skating and running, Keith Davis, 18, of Ryde, N.S.W., plans to establish a record in marathon tennis playing.

His plan is to play tennis from 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. He is looking for a partner and a court.—Reuter.

#### No Shortage Of Food

Malaya's terrorists look after themselves in the food line. Security forces in the Negri Sembilan this week found a food dump in the jungle containing 10 tons of rice and one tin of oil.—Reuter.

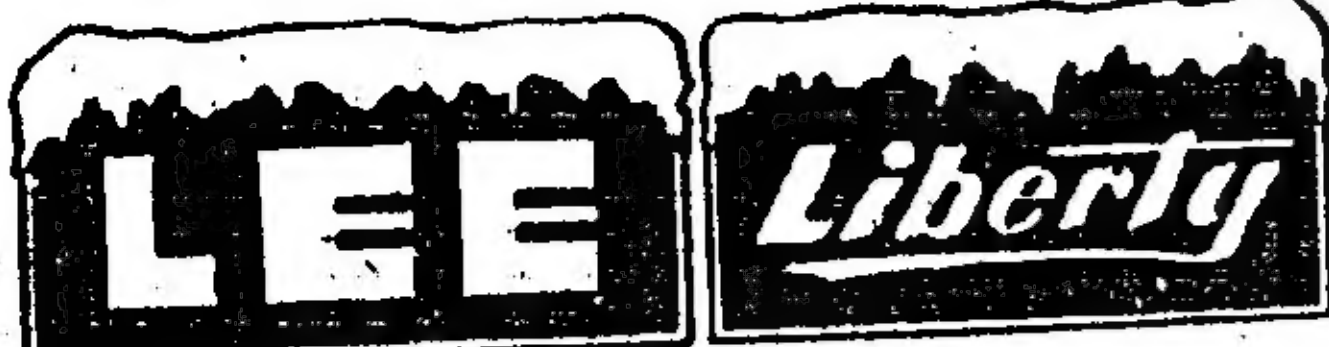
### XMAS CHEER

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See the destruction of the Temple  
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At **LEE** At **LIBERTY**

U.N. forces capture Seoul—The landings at Inchon and  
Drive begins towards North—the drive on Seoul carried  
Korea. by U.N. forces.

SHOWING **WINGS** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



**"CINDERELLA"**  
Color by TECHNICOLOR  
SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION  
"BASKETBALL HEADLINERS OF 1950"  
Introducing the Latest Techniques in Basketball  
And Latest Universal-International Newsreel

To promote the general interests of Hongkong's junior  
movie fans for "Cinderella," we are conducting a coloring  
contest for all eligible boys and girls under the age of 16  
and who hold a stub of a ticket to this picture. Prizes  
include a Radio (with alarm clock), a pair of Parker 51  
and phonograph records of "Cinderella" as well as Com-  
plimentary tickets, etc. Contests must be entered before  
October 19 and results will be announced on October 26th.

**NEXT CHANGE**  
"THE GAL WHO TOOK THE WEST"  
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Co-Starring: Yvonne De Carlo • Charles Coburn  
Scott Brady • John Russell  
A Universal-International Picture

SHOWING **ALHAMBRA** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



**NEXT CHANGE**  
"BRIGHT LEAF"  
with Gary COOPER — Lauren BACALL

SHOWING **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



ADDED! New Technicolor Cartoon  
"DOG-GONE TIRED"

## DDT Has How Your Eye Make-Up New Use Should Be

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

EVEN in this day and age infestation with lice does occur. It is a situation in which public health nurses, social workers, and school doctors in crowded neighbourhoods are often called upon. In the past it has been difficult indeed to handle. Though many remedies have been tried, nearly all of them require a great deal of patience over long periods of time; many are objectionable to the patient because of their odour, and some are actually dangerous in that they may cause skin inflammation in patients sensitive to them.

### "Wettable" Form

Recently a much simpler and more effective treatment has been worked out, using what is known as the "wetable" form of DDT. It has been found that head lice are easily eliminated by this fine, smooth powder which forms a soap-like mixture when mixed with water.

In carrying out the treatment, the patient first wets the hair with water, then a mixture of the DDT powder is made and applied to the affected areas and left on these parts for fifteen minutes, after which it is washed out with water. One such treatment will kill all the parasites, but does not affect the eggs that remain unhatched. These eggs will hatch within two weeks. Therefore, it is suggested that the fifteen-minute treatment be repeated once weekly for three weeks.

### Found To Be Effective

The itching is relieved at once after the first treatment unless there is some skin inflammation which complicates the disorder.

The treatment has been used on large numbers of persons and has not caused any skin inflammation. It is easily carried out and saves much time and labour.

If this type of DDT is not available, the ordinary DDT can be mixed with what are known as detergents to make a paste. It is then used the same way as the other preparation.

In body lice, not only must all the affected areas of the skin be treated, but also the clothing, which afterwards must be ironed.

### Household Hints

Use a ball point pen that has gone dry to trace an embroidery pattern. It won't tear the paper.

Some of the more serviceable cottons for making slip covers are permanently glazed chintz, cretonne, plain or striped denim and French ticking. For drapery window draperies, lightweight tapestries, drapery salens and damask can be used. Gingham and percale wrinkle more than heavier fabric and are usually only 36 inches wide, therefore they may not cut to good advantage.

An entrance hall finished with durable clay tile makes a good place to store rubbers and umbrellas, and cuts down the amount of dirt tracked into the house.



Eyes become an outstanding beauty feature with the addition of a little make-up. A good trick is to run eye pencil along lash line as Janis Carter, of the Silver Screen, does here.

By HELEN FOLLETT

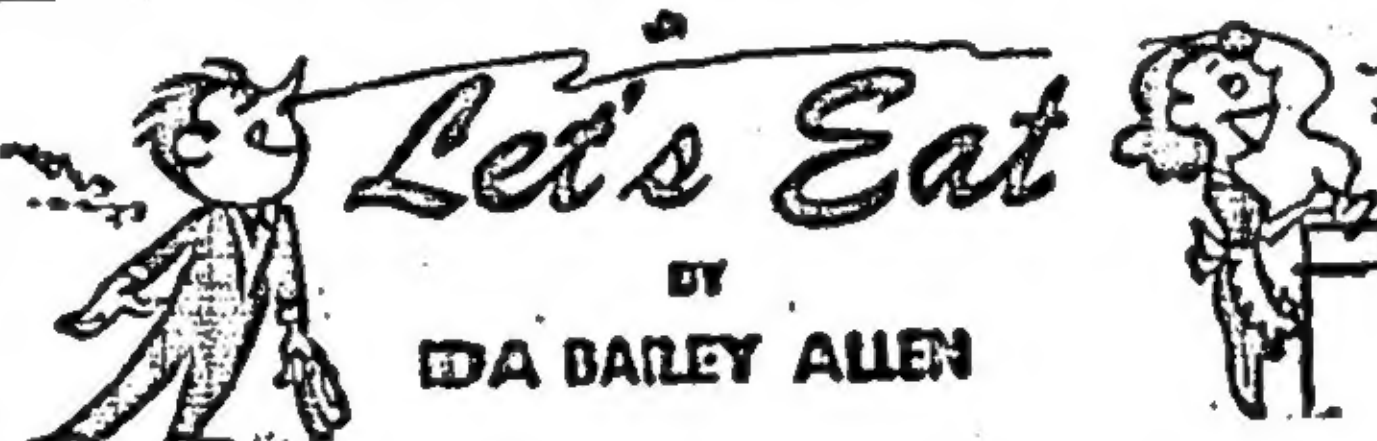
PERHAPS you are a cosmetic stand-patter, using the same toiletries year after year. They are your pets and favourites and you stick to them. They may be good, but there may be better ones. Chemists who compound beauty aids are constantly making innovations; it is a bright idea to look over their offerings now and then.

If you have been struggling with compact eye shadows—the first ones came in that form—you will be delighted to change to a lid-lint that comes in a creamy, non-taking consistency. There are eye crayons of finer quality than the ordinary eyebrow pencil, giving a long-lasting clear line. If your lashes are light of colour and you have been using brown mascara—black is a bit too striking—you might like to experiment with a navy blue, especially if your frock or coat is of that colour. May make up your mind to try a new one. The girl in the looking glass is pretty close to beauty par.

### Eye Make-Up

The trick is to know precisely how to handle eye make-up. It isn't simple and don't forget that addition is better than subtraction. If you put on too heavy a film of eye shadow it is not easy to remove. When you have applied mascara to your eye wipers, have a second, dry little brush to use so the silky threads will be separated.

To make your eyes look larger, more expressive, shade the pigment from the centre of the eyelid to the edge of the temple with your finger.



Three Ways With a Pumpkin

WHENEVER I go to a new country, I make it a point to visit the department stores, and watch the women as they shop; sometimes I chat with them. On one of these browsing bouts in Sydney, I smelled a savoury smell, followed my nose, and found myself in an attractive small demonstration kitchen, where at least 50 women were intently watching a cookery lecture starring pumpkin.

Just because Americans originated pumpkin pie we are inclined to think we are the world's most clever users of pumpkin. Not so. Here in Australia in that one afternoon, I saw and tasted pumpkin served in seven different ways. And I found that cut in squares, and baked, as we do winter squash, it is an appetising vegetable.

### Dinner

Autumn Vegetable Soup Rolls  
Fricassee of Lamb on Rice  
Green Beans

Baked Pumpkin Squares  
Sliced Peach "Gel"  
with Peach Whip  
Coffee, Tea or Milk  
All Measurements Are Level  
Recipes Serve Four

### Baked Pumpkin Squares

Cut the pumpkin in sections; scrape out the seeds, and pare off the rind. Place in a baking pan; pour in water to the depth of 1/2 inch. Dust the pumpkin with salt, and a little brown sugar. Dot with butter or margarine. Cover and steam-bake about 35 min. Then uncover and bake until fork tender.

### Mashed Pumpkin

Peel and slice the pumpkin and boil in salted water about 40 min. or pressure cook 10 min. Mash or put through a food mill. Beat in 1/2 tsp. butter for each cup of mashed pumpkin; add salt and pepper to taste.

At this interesting pumpkin demonstration the lecturer prepared a baked stuffed pumpkin that you might serve for dinner instead of the main course in today's menu. It's a good way to use left-over meat.

### Baked Stuffed Pumpkin

Choose a 3 to 4-lb. well-shaped pumpkin. Cut off the rind with a sharp knife. Then cut out the top, making an opening about 4" wide. With a long handled spoon scrape out the seeds and pulp. Fill with a savoury bread and left-over meat stuffing. Top with mashed potato. Melt 1/2 c. butter or margarine in a casserole. Place the pumpkin in it and baste all over with the melted fat. Bake at 350 F. until fork tender, about 1 1/2 hours. Garnish with bacon curls. Enough for 2 meals.

Savoury Meat Stuffs: Fry minced onion and 1/2 c. minced celery until tender in 2 tsp. butter or margarine. Add 3 c. soft breadcrumbs and slowly fry, season with 1 c. gravy and 1 1/2 c. any kind minced left-over meat.

### Trick of the Chef

Add a teaspoon of raw pumpkin to beef broth and boil 15 minutes for a delicious soup.

## More Feminine And Fanciful Are Sweaters This Season

WOOL sweater blouses, Paris inspired; knitted, waist-length toppers; and knitted suits with unusual collar treatments are all newsworthy notes for autumn.

Classic, short-sleeved pullovers and long-sleeved cardigans are for autumn.

For casual wear, there is a group of wool knits which are styled like T-shirts. An example is the convertible-neckline style with contrasting stripes which give a yoke effect and extend across the short, raglan sleeves.

Outstanding in the cashmere group is the low-cut style with wide, crocheted band outlining the neckline. Women may match this to a V-necked cashmere cardigan with pearl buttons.

A good example of the way velvet is used is the turtle-necked wool sweater with velvet scrollwork applied to the vertical stripes on the deep, bat-wing sleeves. Narrow satin piping outlines the shirred round neckline of a fine-gauge, classic style, accented by two satin buttons.

Contrast-top knitted dresses. Tweedy yarns, plaids, and small checks give a new Autumn look to some knitted dresses as reported in America.

Trimings such as glimp braid embroidery, beaded and bouillon crests; bows, petal collars, keyhole necklines, tab collars are some of the ways an American firm has made this group of classic, two-piece, belted styles look new.

Especially newsworthy is a suit with pullover top done in a tweed mixture with a knit-in rose motif in solid colour. This is shown with a solid-colour skirt. Also interesting is the suit with bright, knitted plaid top and solid-colour skirt.

The colour story includes royal purple, reddish coral, deep laurel green, a rich wine shade, and some new rust and gold tones.

Braid, velvet trimmings. Individual trimming touches, such as satin, plush braid, velvet and beading, give a lot of newness to another group of sweaters.

A spokesman for Capt. Edward Molyneux confirmed a report recently that he was closing down his London couture business.

London. himself in Paris among topnight French couturiers.

PARIS REPORT

A spokesman for Capt. Edward Molyneux, Paris couturier, said a decision to close his London establishment, because of his failing eyesight, did not mean that his Paris business, which he started in 1919, would be discontinued.

The spokesman said his Paris establishment would continue. He denied Mr. Molyneux was taking a less active interest in the Paris management because of his ill health.

Mr. Molyneux's Paris house will continue to operate as usual, spokesman emphasized. The London house will accept no more orders and the salon will close its doors in November. The premises have been sold and will be converted into offices, it is believed. A spokesman declared nothing could induce Captain Molyneux to sell the good will of the business.

Captain Molyneux has been designated for the Royal family and is best known as the only Englishman ever to establish himself in Paris among topnight French couturiers.

Applying for a divorce, a California woman asserted that she knew her husband had three or four girl friends because his gifts of lingerie to them were put on her personal charge accounts.

In Cleveland, Ohio, police declared women can wear just about anything "respectable" except while bathing suits at the city's beaches and pools.

American spent \$446,000,000 last year for restaurant tips, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Four Sewing Scrapbook

A Rucksack Carry-all

MAKE one of these handy, time-saving carryalls, and everyone who sees it will want one.

Buy 1 1/2 yds. of 36" cotton rep. drill or plain-colour bed ticking.

Tear crosswise of the fabric a perfect square, measured from width—this for rucksack. Tear a 13" piece from one end of smaller strip for a loop, pocket.

Tear off 10" x 13 1/2" strip for over-arm handle. The remaining 4" strip may be used for small inside pockets if desired.

Make a 1/4" turn and then a 1/2" turn for a centre-stitched hem all way around the large square of fabric which forms rucksack. Stitch.

For base pocket, make a 1/2" hem turn on three raw edges of small square. Centre this small square on wrong side of big square at right angles to corners. Stitch on three turned edges, as broken lines indicate at A.

With razor blade, cut from firm cardboard 1/2" smaller than board a square 1/2" corrugated finished pocket. This slips into bottom pocket when using carryall as in B.

If a soft effect is desired, as in C, the cardboard can be removed.

Faced Slash: Mark rucksack square for three 2 1/4" slashes. See D, E, F. Note direction each slash takes in each corner.

Cut three 3 1/2" strips of twill tape. Lay one of these on right side of slash, as at G, marking ends of slash with pins. Stitch.

Turn tape to wrong side and stitch around the slot twice, as in H—this for firmness as well as neatness.

Make handle by folding strip of fabric crosswise, right side in 10" edges together. Pin.

Taper ends so that they measure 4", as at I and J, and full width at centre (K). Stitch down two sides and across one end. Turn right-side out. Turn in raw ends of open end; pin. Place two ends across unslashed corner as at L, and stitch across handle three or four times.

Lay rucksack right-side down. Bring corner with handle toward centre, and pull handle through slot D, then slot E, then F.

Now open rucksack up again, pack it full, then close it.

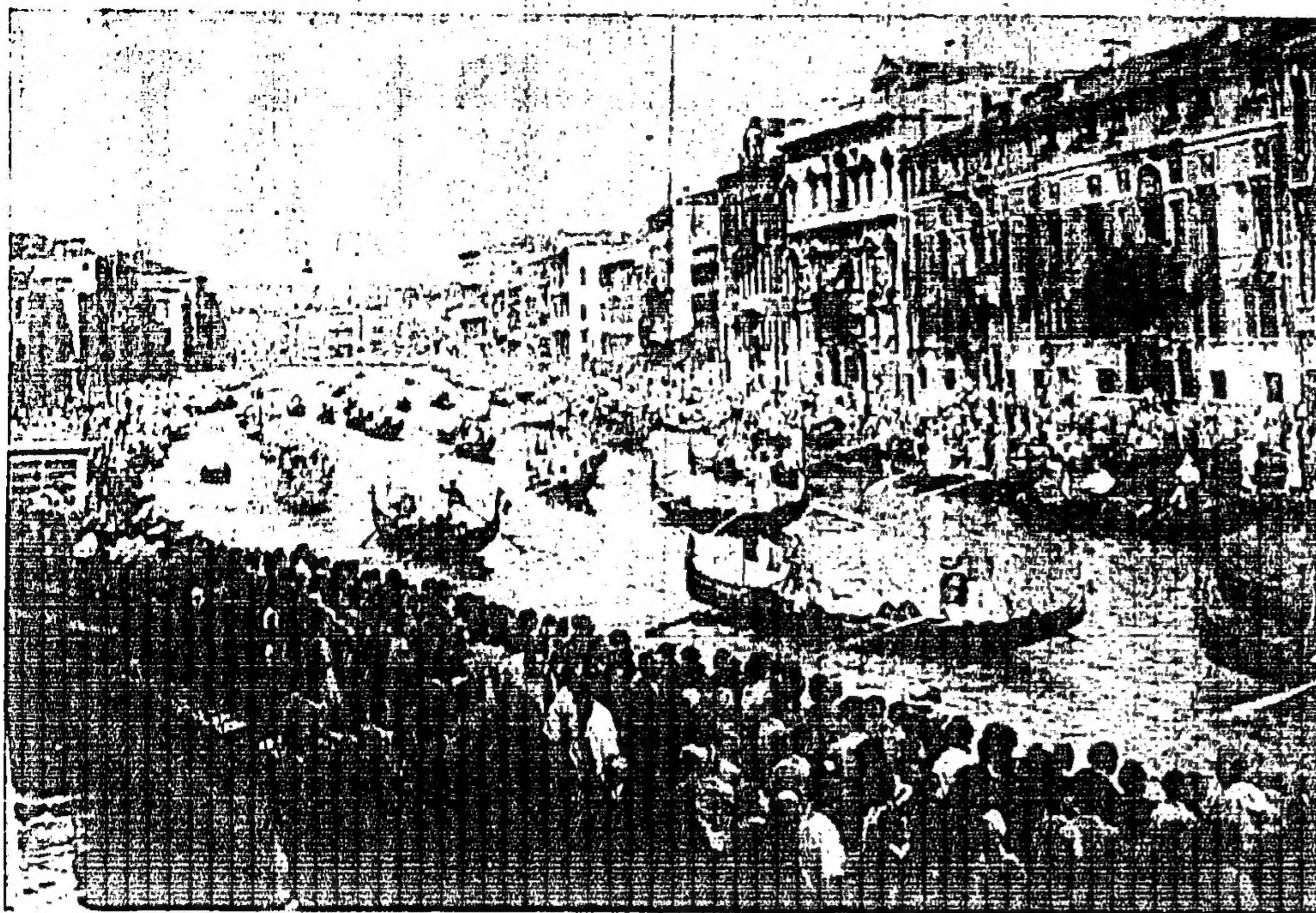
By GRACE THORNCLEIFFE

TWO layers add up to an attractive outfit geared for afternoon-to-evening duty. An overdress of black silk faille is worn over a beaded sheath of black crepe. The overdress is fastened under the collar, and is held in place by the self belt. Composed of four separate panels layered at the hem edges, the outer layer swings gracefully over the inner when in motion. Except for little pockets under the belt, the underdress is completely simple.

Tomorrow: TAFFETA SLIP-ON COAT



## Water Carnival In Venice



## Biggest Motor Show Ever For London

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

London, Oct. 10.

The greatest international annual event in the motoring world is scheduled to commence on October 18 the Motor Show at Earl's Court, London. The exhibition, organised and presented by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, is the 35th since its initial appearance in 1905, and will for 10 days be a major attraction for hundreds of thousands of visitors from home and abroad.

The Society anticipates that the attendance will exceed even that of last year, when the average daily figure for the general public amounted to 35,000, and some 2,000 foreign buyers visited the show.

For this event, 10,000 invitations have been sent to individual overseas buyers, and a large number of cars have been imported from some 50 countries. Cars, motor boats, caravans, and light trailers are for one thing—small sailing craft will be on view, together with a display of marine engines and the supporting exhibits of accessories and components, tyres and transport service equipment.

In the Car Section the curtain will be raised on a number of brand new models to be shown to the public for the first time. Of these, many of the details are being kept secret until immediately before the show opens. Other automobiles, though not entirely novel, will be found to embody improvements and refinements in engine and body design upon their predecessors of a year ago. In all, the 32 British, 12 American and Canadian, eight French and three Italian car exhibitors will have some 400 models on their stands.

From the sleek lines of the latest and best in British and foreign cars to the likewise graceful symmetry of the marine craft section exhibits, visitors to the show will see before them a wide and varied range

of motor boats as well as a composite display of small sailing craft up to a maximum length of 14 feet.

In the Caravan and Light Trailer Section the display will consist of the latest in "homes on wheels," many equipped in the most luxurious fashion, and small box type special purpose and utility trailers, all of which are designed to be towed by car.

All sections represented at the show will contribute many new products to be revealed to the public for the first time, in addition to which special working exhibits and other items of outstanding interest will be on view.

Telegraphic facilities to all parts of the world will be available. The station will be linked with the Central Telegraph Station of G.P.O. Cable and Wireless Services, from which radiates 150,000 miles of submarine cable, 50 wireless routes and 19 radio picture services.

A corps of interpreters will be at the service of overseas visitors.

Mr. W. Lyons, President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, commenting on the forthcoming Motor Show, said that—

"In its export trade the car industry is able to claim first place among Great Britain's dollar earning enterprises. From January to August car shipments to the USA and Canada (both of which continued on an upward trend) brought in over \$54,500,000, nearly as much as the combined dollar equivalent recorded against exports of

whisky, cotton yarn and manufactures and pottery—other major industries exporting to those markets."

*Chapman and*  
*Wendell*

The most exciting set of stamps you can buy today tells the story of mutiny in the Bounty, a British armed ship commanded by Captain William Bligh.

Bligh was bad-tempered. His officers seized the ship and set him adrift in an open boat. Then the mutineers sailed to Tahiti, a Pacific paradise island.



got married and went to live on Pitcairn Island, where pineapples and oranges grow.

Bligh reached safety. He is buried in Lambeth churchyard. This adventure happened 161 years ago. Pictured on the stamps are Bligh, the mutineers, Pitcairn Island and a map showing how to get there.

Face values: range from 1d. to 3d.; perforation: 11 by 11½; price: a set of five, 1s. 3d., unused.

MORE than 500,000 tourists and natives of the water-city line the Grand Canal in Venice, Italy, as hundreds of gondolas make a magnificent procession during the world's biggest water carnival. The costumes are authentic replicas of the mediaeval ones worn more than six hundred years ago, during the reign of the Doges. (Acme).

## Culture Vultures Crowd Out Artists

The Via Margutta, Rome's Greenwich Village, is suffering the same fate as the Little Bohemian section of New York's Manhattan—the "culture vultures" with no talent but plenty of money are squeezing out the real artists, musicians and philosophers.

An "emergency committee" met at the crumb-covered, wine-stained table at the Taverna Margutta recently to face the challenge and try to force "cultious, soulless" landlords to keep rents down.

For high rents are the hub of the problem in this cobblestoned street on the slopes of beautiful Pincio Hill which has attracted painters, poets and authors for three centuries. They have had talent but, of course, little money.

## RICH TAKE OVER

Italian painter Gino Zocchi put it in a nutshell:

"This has always been the haven of the poor artists of all nationalities. Now, the snobbish rich are moving in, paying exorbitant rents, just to have a Via Margutta address. They want to 'live with the artists' but if this keeps up there won't be any artists around to live with."

The artists have flocked here because, under an old law, rents are controlled at low rates. But now, once a tenant dies or moves, the flat is de-controlled and any rent can be charged.

## NOISY, TOO

As a result rents have gone sky high.

"That's ridiculous," a French sculptor said. "Even American GI students with their \$75 a month can't make it."

Peruvian poet Don Enrique Barboza moaned that not only the rich but the commercialists were invading the street that was once a quiet place "to think, work and dream." The charming ground floor studios, now resound with garage and machine shop noises.

"Who can write or paint in that atmosphere?" said Barboza.

The old-timers in the Via Margutta don't know exactly what they can do. Their hope is to draw the attention of the home city government to the plight of their community.—United Press.

## WAS KIDNAPPED BY TERRORISTS

## JUDGE WINDHAM GOES TO KENYA NEXT MONTH

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

London, Oct. 10.

Announcement of the appointment of Mr. Ralph Windham as Puisne Judge, Kenya, recalls his sensational kidnapping by Jewish terrorists while President of the Tel-Aviv Court District in Palestine in January 1947.

He was seated in his courtroom that morning of January 27 when two armed terrorists burst in through a door immediately behind his chair, dragged him through the court passages and pushed him into a saloon car waiting at a back door.

For 30 hours, the British police and Army scoured in vain the districts surrounding Tel-Aviv, the Jewish capital. Search was carried on also for another British victim of the terrorists, Major Harry Collins, kidnapped the same day as Judge Windham.

Then came the dramatic telephone message from Judge Windham to the police: "I am free. Come and pick me up."

He telephoned from a factory at Ramat Gan, suburb of Tel-Aviv. He had been hidden in a 12-foot square cellar near an orange grove.

Describing at his home in Sarona later how he had been freed, Judge Windham said: "The terrorists took me blindfolded out of the cellar, walked me around for an hour-and-a-quarter and said I could go. They left me bananas, oranges and cigarettes but they would not leave the cigarette packet—for fear of fingerprints."

There was no personal vendetta against Judge Windham. He was being held as a hostage in connection with the death sentence passed (not by Windham) on a Jewish youth, Dov Gruner. Gruner was eventually executed.

During his captivity, the Judge said, he was well-treated by his guards, who discussed art and religion with him. He had one annoyance with them—they kept his wig as a souvenir.

"It was the only one I had," Windham said.

The kidnapping provided an anxious time for the Judge's young wife. She was then 24. Judge Windham, who is now in the U.K. on leave, has been Puisne Judge in Ceylon. He expects to fly to Kenya soon after November 10.

Aged 45, he is heir-presumptive to Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-Smyth.

## PLAIN ENGLISH IS BETTER

London Transport has opened a campaign for the eradication of obsolescent sesquipedalianisms and moribund or archaic syntax from its signs.

In other words, they will be written in plain English from now on.

For several weeks London Transport has had its staff rewriting the underground bus and tram signs that guide more passengers than any other transport system in the world.

They have orders to be "more friendly."

"Simple and homely language is not only more easily understood but it is frequently shorter," said the announcement.

## SHORT AND BRISK

Bryce Beaumont, who is in charge of the rewriting, displayed these examples:

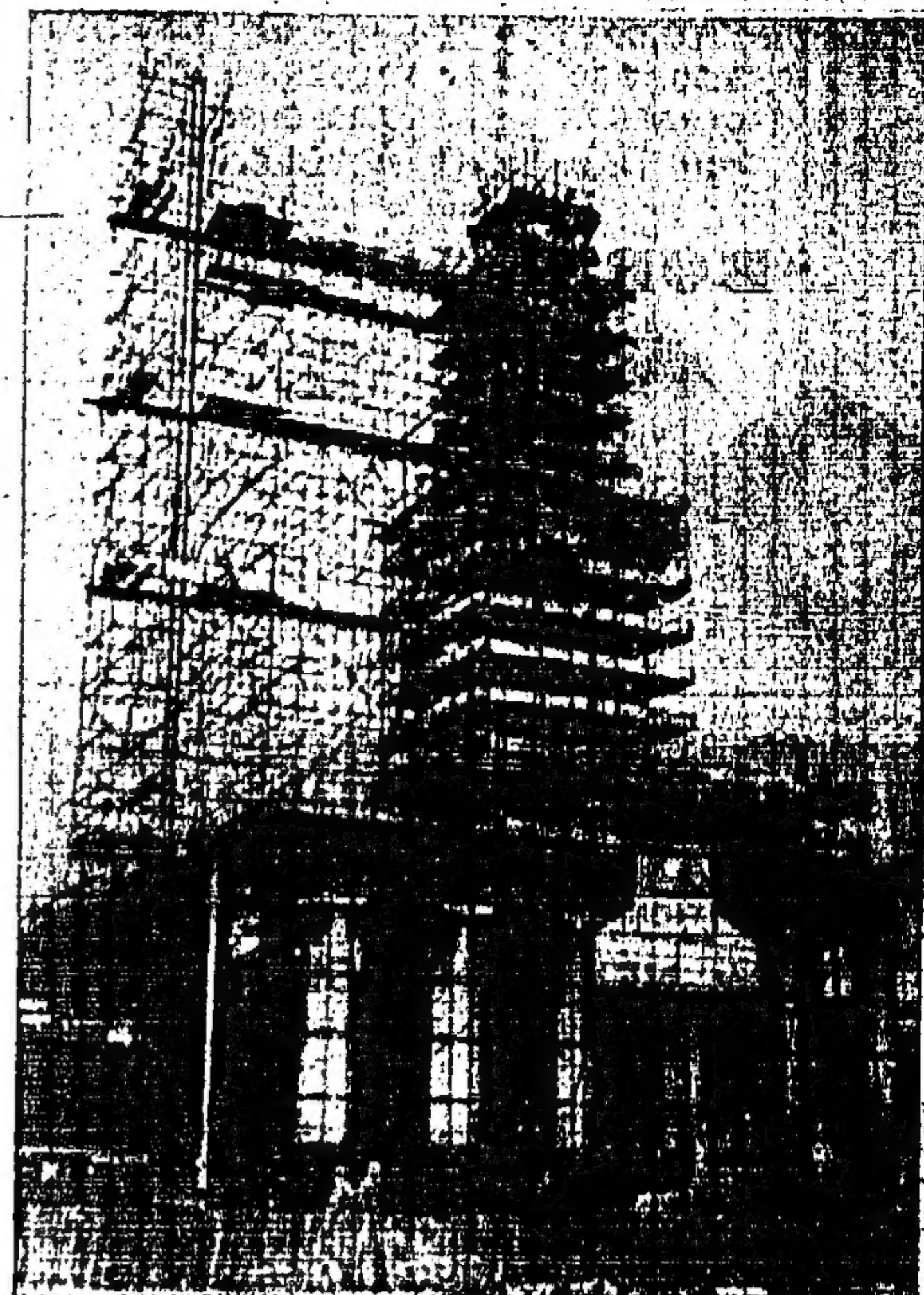
Old style: "Small dogs may, at the discretion of the conductor and at owner's risk, be carried without charge."

New style: "You can take your dog with you. It travels free but at your risk."

Old style: "The London Passenger Transport Board cannot be held responsible for failure to adhere to the scheduled time of the buses, nor can they guarantee the running of the services to be as stated although every effort will be made to maintain them. In inclement weather, on Sundays, certain buses are liable to be cancelled without notice."

New style: "You cannot hold London Transport responsible if your bus is late or does not run. London Transport does not guarantee that its services will keep to the timetable or will run at all, although it does its best to see that they do."—United Press.

## Bombed In Blitz



A WEB of scaffolding surrounds the shell of the Church of St. John the Divine in London. Bombed during the blitz of World War II, work is now being done to restore it to be the Church of the Festival of Britain during the planned celebration of 1951. (Acme).

## Sticking Them Up



HANDS up high, North Korean soldiers are shown on Wulmi Island surrendering to UN troops. Although obviously unarmed, they are told to hold their hands above their heads because of their cleverness at concealing hand grenades in their clothing. In some cases, they were forced to strip entirely to forestall their efforts to blow our troops to pieces after capture. (Acme).

## Prisoners Of Vietminh



SOME of the French hostages, who have been held by the rebel Vietminh forces under Communist leader Ho Chi-minh since 1946, arrive in Hanoi, French Indochina, after being freed. Fifty-two of the 1,500 hostages held were liberated in exchange for 59 rebels set free by the French. (Acme).

## All Out For Fun



WORKMEN are getting ready for the traditional October Festival in Munich, Germany, by setting up merry-go-rounds, flying-cars and beer tents. For the first time since the end of World War II, huge oxen will be roasted on an open fire. At the right is a beer tent. (Acme).



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重生  
WITH AN ALL  
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A Chinese Picture  
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Mandarin Dialogue.

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Take Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus  
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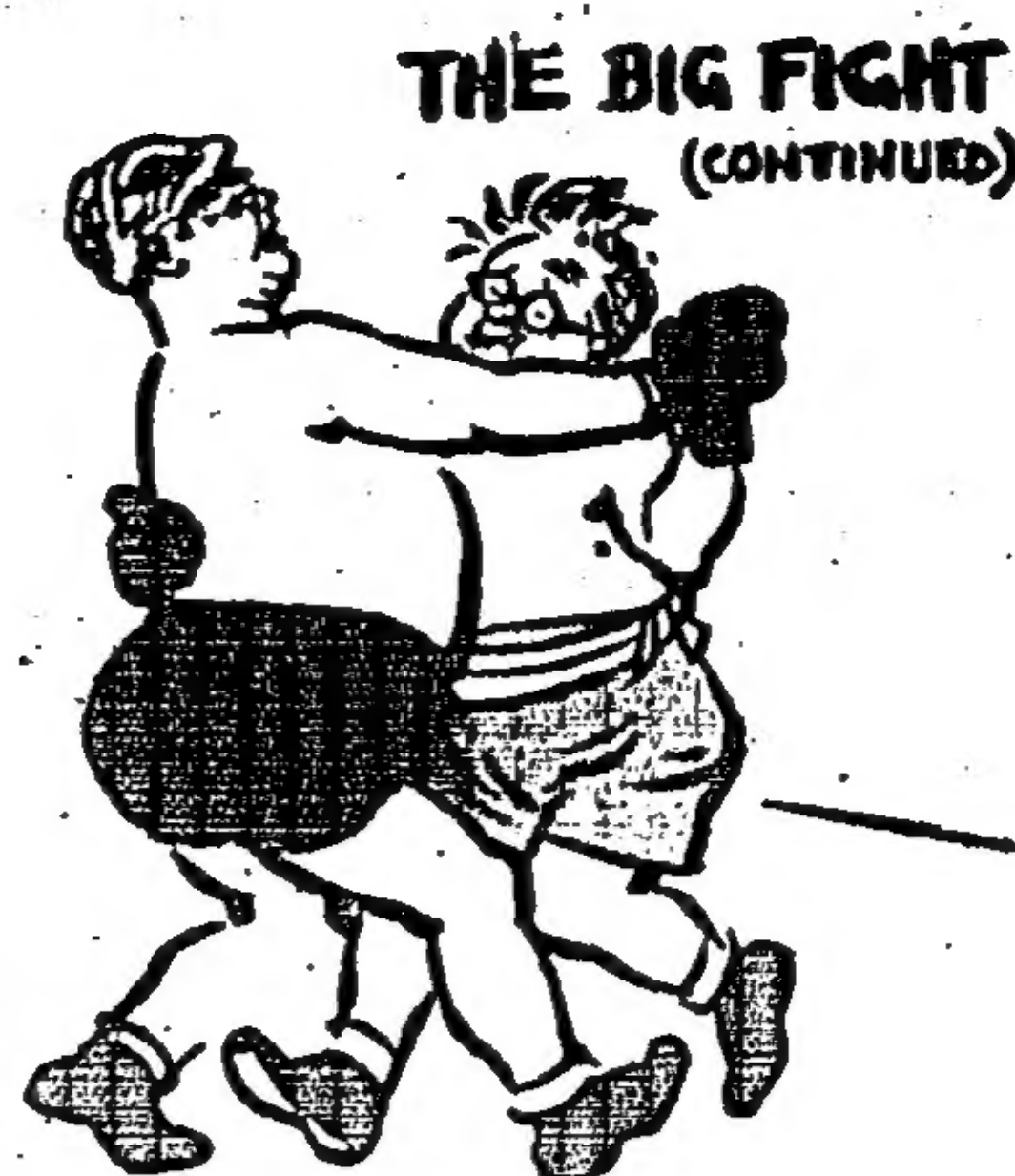
WARNER BROS. NEW HAPPINESS-MAKERS!

**MILTON BERLE**  
GETS FUNNY WITH  
VIRGINIA MAYO

ALWAYS LEAVE THEM LAUGHING



MARGATE MEDLEY



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## Sitting on the Fence....

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

HERE is Dr Gubbins, notorious Fleet Street quack and phoney psychiatrist, answering "True" or "False" to popular beliefs for the benefit of imbecile patients who have asked his advice.

Birthmarks are the result of an expectant mother being startled by animals or birds.

False. As the country is full of hideous and half-mad dogs which will startle everybody but their owners, most children would be born with doggie faces all over them if this were true.

A shock can turn hair white in a night.

True. If you don't believe me wait till the 9 o'clock news next Day Day.

A high forehead is a sign of intelligence.

False. Some of the biggest fools in the world, including myself, have high foreheads. Some of the smartest men in the world have low foreheads, big ears, long arms and walk like apes. If this reminds you of a Russian with a big mouse-tache you are right.

Fish nourishes the brain. True. If you are a bit weak in the head go on a fish diet immediately and send me your ration card including all meat and bacon coupons.

You should stuff a cold and starve a fever.

False. You probably have a cold through stuffing too much food down your throat as it is. You get up late, boil the baby's eggs, burning as you go. All the way up to town you can feel a little fire burning in your stomach and it serves you right. The ten, the new bread, your wife's butter ration, the marmalade, and your starving baby's eggs are all fighting inside you and producing acid. It is Nature's punishment for being a pig.

At 12.45 you go out for a cocktail to bore holes through the seething mass of undigested food inside you so that you can find room for more. You wolf a four-or-five-course lunch, mainly of fried foods, lining your stomach with indigestible cooking fats.

At four p.m. you throw tea and toast into your tortured inside; and at seven p.m. you are

home gulping the lion's share of the family meat ration.

Instead of walking a mile you spend the rest of the evening by the fire, grunting like a hog. By bedtime no part of your body is working normally. No wonder you get a cold or a fever.

As I hate you so much already I hope you get something worse.

**Home is the railman**

ACCORDING to a divorcee judge, the only topics of a railwayman's conversation when he got home were football pools and work.

Had a nice day, dear?

All right.

Done your football pools?

Yes.

What shall we talk about?

The 7.15.

We were talking about that last night. What's the matter with it now?

Late again.

Go on?

Held up by a shunting engine.

Fancy.

You didn't even ask where it was held up.

Well, where was it held up?

Outside the signal-box.

Oh, what a shame.

Why a shame?

Well, I don't know, dear. I thought perhaps it was the wrong place or something.

The 8.5 was late, too.

That shunting engine again?

Don't be silly. It don't shunt at that time.

I'm sorry, dear. What was it, then?

Valves.

Oh, I see, Valves.

You don't know what a valve

Well, I'm trying to, understand, dear.

You never take no interest in my work.

I'm doing my best, dear.

The only time you took an interest in my work was when I told you about the stationmaster and the refreshment room waitress.

What happened?

How should I know?

You said you found them giggling in the luggage room.

So I did. At 9.10 p.m. exact.

You must know what happened after that.

Yes, I do.

Well, what?

The 9.20 broke down.

I see. And what was the stationmaster doing at 9.20?

Phoning for a relief engine.

**Party exit**

"If leave taking from a party is awkward," writes American etiquette expert, Mrs Agnes Rogers Allen, "wait for a pause and start a little story. As you tell it rise from your chair. Come to the climax standing by your hostess. Then say goodbye and leave at once."

It certainly has been a wonderful party, Mrs Smith-Brown.

I'm sure you're welcome, Mrs Brown-Smith.

Just before I go I'd like to tell you a very funny story I heard only last week.

Oh, goody. Listen folks. Mrs Brown-Smith is going to tell us a very funny story. We can hardly wait, Mrs Brown-Smith.

Well, it seems there were three travelling salesmen.

There were three travelling salesmen, folks.

No, I'm wrong. They weren't travelling salesmen at all. They were something else. But one of them was an American, one a Scotsman, and one an Irishman.

Do listen, folks. This is going to kill everybody.

Well, the three of them were in Dublin, or was it Edinburgh? I just forget for a moment.

Maybe it was London. But anyway, the American said that in the United States we could build a skyscraper in a week.

Do stop talking everybody. Yes, Mrs Brown-Smith? A skyscraper in a week.

And the Scotsman said, "Ah, begorrah, bedad, bejabbers, that's nothing at all, at all, at all entirely." No, I'm sorry. It was the Irishman who said that. Of course.

Of course, — Mrs Brown-Smith.

They were passing Westminster Abbey at the time. No, I mean Edinburgh Castle, so they must have been in Edinburgh after all. And the American said, "How long did it take to build that?" And the Irishman answered, "Och, Ah dinna ken." No, I mean the Scotsman said, "Och, Ah dinna ken. It wasna there last year."

Well, that's the end of the story and I really must be going now. Of course it sounds better if you can do the accents properly; and I think I've got something wrong. I think the Scotsman should have said, "It wasna there last night." Nicht, as you may know, is Scottish for night.

We understand, Mrs Brown-Smith. Thanks a lot for a swell story.

And, of course, the whole point about it is that it's true. That makes it much funnier, Mrs Brown-Smith. Do come again.

I certainly will, Mrs Smith-Brown.

And tell us some more of those cute little stories, Mrs Brown-Smith.

—(London Express Service)

**POCKET CARTOON**  
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"After all, nurse, it's not my fault if my duodenal lacks news value!"

## Without it you get nowhere—BLAT

(IT RHYMES WITH GLUT)

YOU will not find the word "Blat" in any Russian dictionary. Not even in Boyanov and Miller's Russian - English Dictionary which is published in Moscow.

But Blat (it rhymes with "glut") is what it takes in the Soviet Union today. It even takes Blat to buy a copy of the dictionary. For like almost all books, copies are scarce.

If you have Blat with the head saleswoman in the State-owned bookshop selling the dictionary, she may be prepared to put a copy aside for you when the next delivery comes in.

Better still, perhaps you have Blat with one of the directors of the State Publishing Trust responsible for the publication of the dictionary. Then he will fix it for you to get one.

But if you have no direct Blat with any of the people immediately concerned with the allocation of dictionaries, then the next best thing is to have Blat with someone who has.

Your Blat, of course, consists in rendering this person a service. May be your trade group has a canteen which can supply something he cannot get from his.

Or perhaps you know one of the pilots of the Moscow-Frague air service, who can bring something from Prague which your friend badly wants.

You would need considerable Blat with the pilot though for this.

Anyhow, this service which you render your friend will induce him to render a service to the saleswoman or director which will cause them in their turn to be forthcoming with the dictionary for you.

That is Blat. In English we would probably call it "pull."

**Old-boy network**

If you have not got Blat in the great Soviet democracy, you will have a hard life indeed.

For here the Socialist plan has been realised. The means of production and exchange have passed under the control of the State, and that means the old-boy network of bureaucrats and party priviledgists.

It is Blat that helps the factory managers to earn bonuses for fulfilling their production plan, and bigger ones still for exceeding it. Blat will enable a skilled worker to get around the strict works discipline regulations which prevent a worker leaving one factory for another.

The factory manager can only fulfil his quota if he gets his materials on time and lets his workmen go home when they are tired. He can only get them

Up to now many of the workers in the collective farms have had their own little bit of land which they cultivate when their work for the collective is done. They grow their own vegetables, keep their own chickens, and a cow and a pig or two.

Some of this they sell, usually at prices a good deal higher than those in the State food shops. It is the farm wives' bit of Blat.

But now it is to be stopped. The collectivists are being enlarged by putting two, three, or even four collectives together, and making them into one. The farm workers' own land is to be forfeited in the process.

European Russia, on the other hand have seen their standard of living depressed to near Asiatic levels.

The Utopian ideals which roused them in the twenties and even the thirties have been degraded to tired clichés. These clichés are hammered in by loudspeakers blaring on the market square.

But they have lost their elan and their appeal.

All that the people in the West have to keep them going is a sense of permanent crisis and emergency—against which there is no magic Blat.

—(London Express Service)

## And so—SUMMING UP

HOW, therefore, are the common people of the Soviet Union feeling today, five years after the war—Are they disappointed that the hardships of war are continuing, and that new sacrifices are being demanded in the name of peace?

To get the true answer one must divide the Soviet Union in two. For the Eastern, Asiatic peoples of the U.S.S.R. the postwar outlook is one with hope for the future.

Big industries are being built in their areas—albeit by slave labour. Airways, railways, and canals are opening up their home lands. The people of

European Russia, on the other hand have seen their standard of living depressed to near Asiatic levels.

The Utopian ideals which roused them in the twenties and even the thirties have been degraded to tired clichés. These clichés are hammered in by loudspeakers blaring on the market square.

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—(London Express Service)

**NANCY** Breaking into the Lineup



**ARE YA HOIT?** NO... I'M OKAY



**HOW ABOUT JOINING MY FOOTBALL TEAM?**





# Vyshinsky Obdurate In Opposition To Curbing Big Five Veto Powers

## Sabotage Under Control

London, Oct. 17. The recent outbreaks of sabotage in Singapore are rapidly being brought under control, Mr. Franklin Gimson, the Governor of the new House of Commons on October 25, said on his arrival at London Airport today.

Mr. Gimson has returned to Singapore for his daughter's wedding next Saturday and the opening of the new House of Commons on October 25.

"The situation in Singapore looks worse on the surface than it really is," the Governor told Reuters.

"In recent weeks, we have recruited and trained about 200 special constables to deal with these persistent attempts to disturb our community life."

"I am confident that the situation is rapidly being brought under control. Otherwise I would not be here,"—Reuters.

## SOVIET GUNNING FOR MR LIE

Lake Success, Oct. 17. The Soviet Union has asked for a meeting of the Security Council tomorrow and is expected to propose an Indian as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Twenty-four hours before the General Assembly was expected to meet to extend the mandate of Mr. Trygve Lie, the present Secretary-General, the Soviet delegation let it be known that it had some new names to propose.

At the last meeting of the Security Council, the Soviet Union voted the appointment of Mr. Lie, while the other members rejected M. Zygmunt Modzelewski, the Polish Foreign Minister, as a candidate for the post.

The American delegation, with considerable support, then pressed for a meeting of the General Assembly to extend Mr. Lie's mandate.

The Soviet delegation declared that such an extension would be "illegal" and that at the expiry of Mr. Lie's term in February, a new Secretary-General should be appointed.

The Russian delegation is expected to propose the name of Sir Denzil Narasing Rao, former Indian judge and at present head of the permanent Indian delegation to the United Nations.

In the event of Sir Denzil Rao not accepting, owing possibly to ill-health, it is understood that the Soviet Union would support any Indian candidate nominated by Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister.—Reuters.

## Bao Dai's Plans

Nice, Oct. 17. The ex-emperor of Annam, Bao Dai, now head of the State of Vietnam, will leave Nice for Saigon by special plane tomorrow morning.—Reuters.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I've had a washing machine, son, when your mother asked me to fix it years ago—smartest thing I ever did!"

Lake Success, Oct. 17.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, insisted today that the calling of an emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly to deal with a case of aggression must be subject to the veto.

He moved an amendment to this effect before the Political Committee to a proposal to call the Assembly into session if the Security Council was prevented from taking action in a breach of peace.

In a 90-minute speech largely devoted to legal aspects of the proposal, Mr. Vyshinsky reiterated his contention that the nations who are seeking to provide the Assembly with greater powers to deal with future aggression are trying to alter the Charter by unconstitutional means.

Mr. Percy Spender, Australian Minister of External Affairs, said that Mr. Vyshinsky was trying to "frustrate" an endeavour to create peace in the world.

The Soviet Minister's argument, said Mr. Spender, was one purely for propaganda purposes.

"Millions of people throughout the world have been waiting on the lips of the representative of Soviet Russia to give them some semblance of peace. There has been nothing whatsoever advanced by Soviet Russia that would give any hope to the peoples of the world which would indicate that they would give peace," Mr. Spender said.

The amendments which Mr. Vyshinsky had put forward "are designed completely to destroy an effort by this Assembly to deal with international tension and to preserve the peace," continued Mr. Spender.

"Why are we here today dealing with this problem?" he asked.

"I say frankly, because of the policy pursued by Soviet Russia since the Charter was written five years ago."

"I hope we hear from the Soviet delegate before the session concludes what he proposes about securing peace for the world,"—Reuters.

**SUGGESTION REJECTED**

London, Oct. 17. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, today rejected a suggestion in Parliament that Britain should take the initiative in arranging a Truman-Stalin-Attlee meeting to bring about improved relations between Russia and the West.

He preferred the United Nations to settle disputes and prevent aggression, he said. It was also desirable to build up a position of strength through the Atlantic Treaty Organisation and similar measures.

"But if circumstances arose in which there was a real opportunity to reach a solution of some of these great world problems through meetings between the Great Powers, Britain would enter into consultations with her friends on any proposals that were submitted," he declared.

Mr. Bevin said that the question of consultations between the Great Powers was now before the United Nations on American proposals for united action for peace.

Britain was particularly anxious that effective steps should be taken to make sure that the United Nations Organisation had the means necessary to prevent aggression, he added.

"It is important that any consultations that may be arranged between the Great Powers shall not be used as a substitute for the proposals for united action for peace," he said.

The Western Powers had

really got to be strong. They had not to be tolerant.

Asked whether he would give enthusiastic support to a meeting of the initiative come from the United States Government, Mr. Bevin replied, "I do not know about enthusiasm after five years as Foreign Secretary, but if it comes from anywhere we shall give it equal consideration."—Reuters.

**VERY GREAT SOLDIER**

It is also a source of pride to us that our country was asked to furnish the first commander of the United Nations troops. It is fortunate for the world that we had the right man for this purpose—a man who is a very great soldier—General Douglas MacArthur.

"The United Nations action in Korea is of supreme importance for all the peoples of the world."

"It is the first time in history the nations who want peace have taken up arms under the banner of an international organisation to put down aggression. Under that banner, the banner of the United Nations, they are succeeding."

"This is a tremendous step forward in the age-old struggle to establish the rule of law in the world."

"The United Nations was established here in this very building five years ago. It was founded in the hope and in the belief that mankind could have just and lasting peace."

"Today, as a result of the Korean struggle, the United Nations is stronger than it has ever been. We know now that the United Nations can create a system of international order with the authority to maintain peace."

**PEACE PLANS**

"When I met with General MacArthur we discussed plans for completing the task of bringing peace to Korea. We talked about the plans for establishing a unified, independent and democratic government in that country in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

"Our sole purpose in Korea is to establish peace and independence. Our troops will stay there only so long as they are needed by the United Nations for that purpose."

"We seek no territory or special privileges. Let this be crystal clear to all—we have no aggressive designs in Korea or in any other place in the Far East or elsewhere."

"No country in the world which really wants peace has any reason to fear the United States."

"The only victory we seek is the victory of peace."

"The United Nations forces in Korea are making spectacular progress. But the fighting there is not yet over."

"The North Korean Communists still refuse to acknowledge the authority of the United Nations. They continue to put up stubborn but futile resistance."

"The United Nations forces are growing in strength and are now far superior to the forces which still oppose them. The power of the Korean Communists to resist effectively will soon be at an end."

**REHABILITATION TASK**

"However, the job of the United Nations in Korea will not end when the fighting stops. There is a big task of rehabilitation to be done."

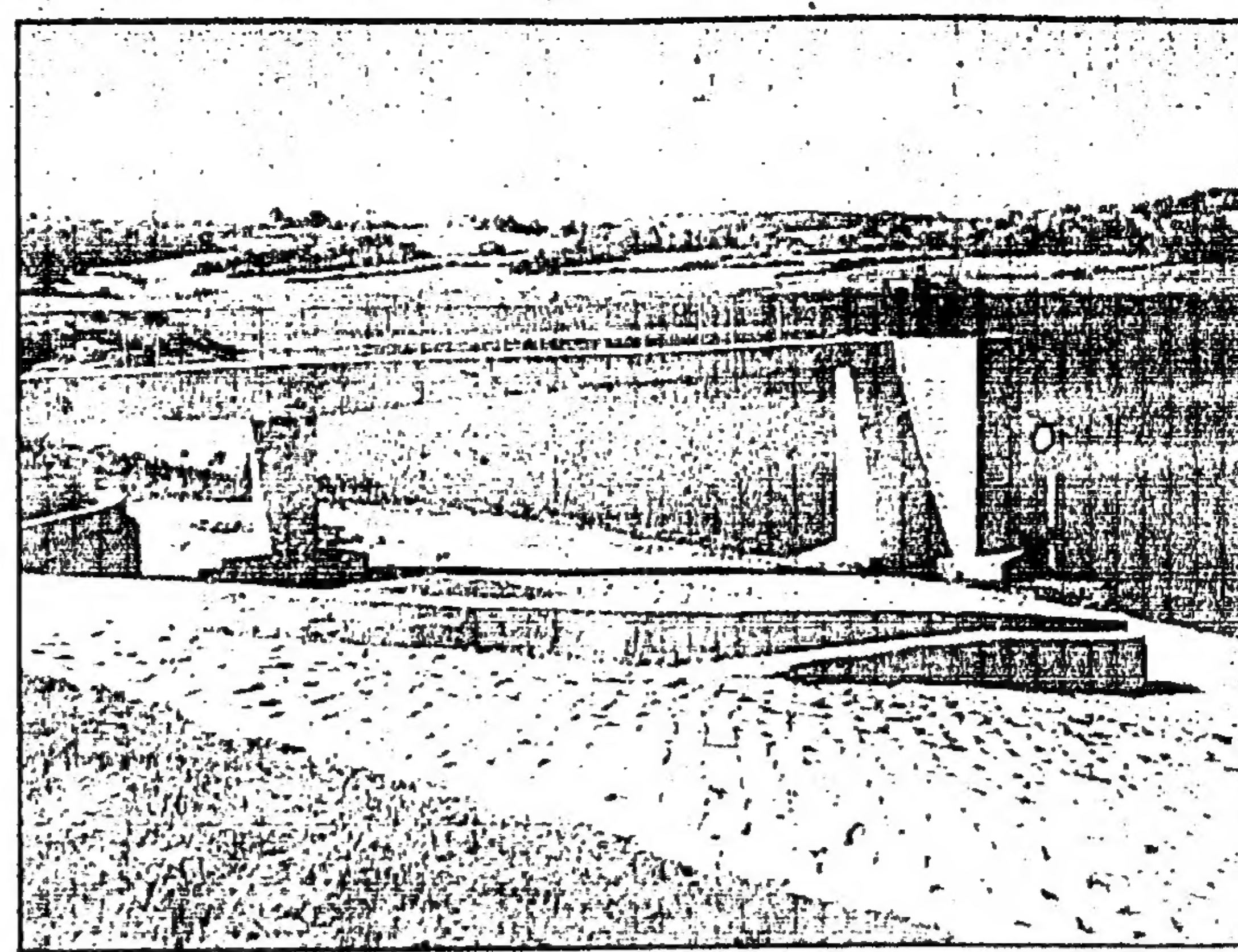
"As a result of the Communist aggression Korea has suffered terrible destruction. Thousands upon thousands of people are homeless and there is a serious danger of famine and disease in the coming winter months."

"The United Nations is already extending relief to ease the suffering which the Communist invasion has brought about and it is preparing to help the Koreans rebuild their homes and restore their factories."

Railroads are being restored, bridges are being rebuilt and public utilities are beginning to function.

"We will use the resources of our army and our Economic Co-operation Administration to

## New Giant Reservoir At Hastings



Due to be opened by the Duke of Norfolk on Friday is the new giant reservoir at Hastings. It has been named the Darwell Reservoir. Our photo shows a view of the completed job.

## TRUMAN DOES STRAIGHT TALKING

(Continued from Page 1)

meet the immediate emergency. We will give our strong support to the United Nations programme of relief and reconstruction that will soon be started.

"The United States will do its full part to help build a free, united and self-supporting Korean Republic."

**FIRM PURPOSE**

"In a very real sense the unity of the free nations in meeting the aggression in Korea is the result of a firmly held purpose to support peace and freedom—a purpose which the free nations have pursued together over the years."

"The name 'United Nations' was first used in the dark days of the second World War by the countries then allied to put down another aggression."

"From that day until this the cause of peace has been strengthened by an active policy of co-operation among the free nations."

"It is not by chance, but as a result of that steady policy that 53 members of the United Nations rallied immediately to meet the unprovoked aggression against the Republic of Korea."

"It has been as a part of that same policy and common purpose that we have joined during the past five years in building up the strength of the peace-loving forces of the world. We have contributed to this end through the Marshall Plan in Europe and through economic assistance in many other parts of the world."

"We have also contributed to this end through military aid to countries threatened by aggression. All around the world the free nations have been gaining strength."

**CONSTANT OPPOSITION**

"We have to recognise that, as we have moved steadily along in the postwar years, our policy of building a peaceful world has met constant opposition from the Soviet Union."

"Here in San Francisco five years ago we hoped that the Soviet Union would co-operate in this effort to build a lasting peace."

"But Communist imperialism would not have it so."

"Instead of working with other Governments in mutual respect and co-operation the Soviet Union attempted to extend its control over other peoples."

"It embarked upon a new colonialism—Soviet style. This new colonialism has already brought under its complete control and exploitation many countries which used to be free."

"Moreover, the Soviet Union has refused to co-operate and has not allowed its satellites to co-operate with those nations it could not control."

"In the United Nations, the Soviet Union has persisted in obstruction."

"It has refused to share in activities devoted to the great economic, social and spiritual causes recognised in the United Nations Charter. For months on end it even boycotted the Security Council."

"These tactics of the Soviet Union have imposed an increasingly greater strain upon the fabric of world peace. Aggression, aided and abetted by obstructionism in the United Nations, have caused grave concern among the nations which are honestly seeking peace."

**NEW CONFIDENCE**

"The response of the free world to the aggression in Korea has given these nations new confidence. But events in Korea have also made it more apparent than ever that the evil cause of aggression is at work abroad in the world. So long as this is true we are all faced with a clear and present danger."

"Today we face a violent and cynical attack upon our democratic faith, upon every hope of a decent and free life—indeed, upon every concept of human dignity. Those who support this evil purpose are prepared

to back it to the limit with every device, including military force."

"The Soviet Union and its Colonial satellites are maintaining armed forces of great size and strength. In both Europe and Asia their vast armies pose a constant threat to world peace."

"So long as they persist in maintaining these forces and in using them to intimidate other countries, the free men of the world have but one choice if they are to remain free. They must oppose strength with strength."

"This is not a task for the United States alone. It is a task for the free nations to undertake together. And these free nations are undertaking it together."

"In the United Nations the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, has proposed a plan to make it possible for the General Assembly to act quickly and effectively in case of any further outbreak of aggression."

"In our country and in co-operation with other countries, we are continuing to build armed forces strong enough to make it clear that aggression will not pay."

"We must be better armed and equipped than we are today if we are to be protected from the dangers which still face us."

**NO LET DOWN**

"We must continue to increase the strength of our armed forces—Army, Navy and Air Force. We must devote more of our resources to military purposes and less to civilian consumption."

"All this will be difficult and it will exact many sacrifices. But we are aware of the danger we face. We are going to be prepared to meet them. Let no one be lulled by mistakes about that. We value our independence and our free way of life in this country and we will give all that we have to preserve them. We are going ahead in earnest to build up our defences. There will be no let down because of the successes achieved in Korea."

"As we go forward let us remember that we are not increasing our armed strength because we want to. We are increasing our armed strength because Soviet policies leave us no other choice."

"The Soviet Union can change this situation. It has only to give concrete and positive proof of its intention to work for peace. If the Soviet Union really wants peace, it must prove it—not by glittering promises and false propaganda, but by living up to the principles of the United Nations Charter."

"If the Soviet Union really wants peace it can prove it on any day since last June 25—by joining the rest of the United Nations in calling upon the North Koreans to lay down their arms at once."

"If the Soviet Union really wants peace, it can prove it by lifting the Iron Curtain and permitting the free exchange of information and ideas."

**COLLECTIVE SECURITY**

"If the Soviet Union really wants peace it can prove it by joining in the efforts of the United Nations to establish a workable system of collective security—a system which will permit the elimination of the atomic bomb and the drastic reduction and regulation of all other arms and armed forces."

"But until the Soviet Union does these things, until it gives real proof of peaceful intentions, we are determined to build up the common defensive strength of the free world."

"This is the choice we have made. We have made it firmly and resolutely. But it is not a choice we have made gladly. We are not a militaristic nation. We have no desire for conquest or military glory."

"Our national history began with a revolutionary idea—the idea of human freedom and

political equality. We have been guided by the light of that idea down to this day."

"The forces of Communist imperialism dread this revolutionary idea because it produces an intolerable contrast to their own system. They know that our strength comes from the freedom and the well-being of our citizens."

"The international Communist movement, far from being revolutionary, is the most reactionary movement in the world today. It is violently opposed to the freedom of the individual because in that Communist system the State is supreme. It is equally opposed to the freedom of other nations because in that Communist system it is Soviet Russia which must be supreme."

"When General MacArthur and I discussed the whole problem of peace in the Far East, we recognised that this is far more than a military problem."

"Today, the peoples of the Far East, as well as peoples in other parts of the world, are struggling with the false revolution of Communism. Soviet Communism makes the false claim to these peoples that it stands for progress and human advancement. Actually, it seeks to turn them into the colonial slaves of a new imperialism."

—Reuters.

can find an answer as well as terror. But for this the West must provide enough capital and technicians to enable Asia to increase its national income a little faster than its population.

"Asia's pride would prefer loans to grants though grants may be necessary for projects which pay no dividends like hospitals and Asian weakness would prefer to deal with the American Colossus through the buffer of international agencies."

**HOLD THE KEY**

"Yet it is India and Pakistan, who hold the key to the strategic and political position in the whole area from Tokyo to Marseilles."

He says further that "Asian neutrality is based on many often sub-conscious emotions."

"The fear of loss of independence, justice in their minds with the resentment of Western colour bars. Grievances about Goa or Western New Guinea sharpen the suspicion that they are the means rather than the ends in the cold war, that Asian lives and Asian freedom have not the same value in Western eyes that Western lives and freedom have."

They have not yet forgotten, he points out, "the pretty picture of the Leftist of the West used to draw of Russia nor the wartime propaganda for their Russian ally, which has so far not been adequately counteracted and would in any case be suspect."

**CHINA "EXPERIMENT"**

"In China, they see a great experiment where they can learn whether Communism really holds the answer for a country as poor as their own, whether perhaps after all terror is better than fundamental rights as a way of pulling oneself up by one's own bootstraps."

At the Pacific Relations conference in Lucknow, the writer says, the Asian view was well expressed by the delegate who said that "the orphans of Asia have their pride too and would rather starve or go Communist than surrender their independence."

**BRIDGING GULF**

To bridge the gulf between East and West, he goes on, "all that is needed is that Asia should not be hostile, that India and Pakistan, in particular, by continuing to be successfully free and democratic should demonstrate to the undeveloped half of the world that liberty

## India and Pakistan In Key Position On S.E. Asia's Future

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Oct. 17.

Discussing the question of the financing of economic development schemes in South and South-East Asia, which arose at the eleventh conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which took place in Lucknow, the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says in an article today:

"Only America has the capital to spare for investment, but America has once been bitten by Chiang Kai-shek and has difficulties in convincing itself of the necessity to use this method to prevent Asia from going Communist."

"Especially as it sees Asia as neutral and blind to Stalin's military tactics, however obvious these tactics are to the West."

The refusal of India and Pakistan, the writer continues, "to side in the cold war may be the reason why although they are ex-Allies, neither has a single dollar of the aid lavished on the Philippines and Japan."

**IMPORTANT CONFAB**

Lake Success, Oct. 17. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Jacob Malik, the permanent Soviet representative to the United Nations, and Mr. John Foster Dulles, of the United States, held a private 50-minute meeting today.

Usually reliable sources said that they discussed outstanding differences between East and West on the question of giving the General Assembly more power to deal with aggression.

Another of the subjects discussed was understood to be the Soviet proposal for a meeting between the "Big Five"—Powers—Britain, the United States, France, Russia and China—to try to resolve points of dispute.

M. Malik left the room five minutes before the end of the meeting.

Asked whether the conversations had touched on the Japanese peace treaty, M. Vyshinsky, through his interpreter, replied: "I do not deal with the Japanese treaty. I have too many other things to do now."—Reuters.

**NOT RETIRING**

Washington, Oct. 17. The State Department today denied rumours that Mr. Dean Acheson would retire as Secretary of State at the end of the year.

The rumours had been circulating for some time following criticism of Mr. Acheson by Republican Congressmen.

A State Department spokesman told a press conference: "Mr. Acheson has no intention of resigning."—Reuters.

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## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6. "Hongkong Calling" Programme Summary: 8.00, John Bull's Banquet; 8.15, The Deep River; 8.30, The Deep River; 8.45, The Deep River; 9.00, The Deep River; 9.15, The Deep River; 9.30, The Deep River; 9.45, The Deep River; 10.00, The Deep River; 10.15, The Deep River; 10.30, The Deep River; 10.45, The Deep River; 11.00, The Deep River; 11.15, The Deep River; 11.30, The Deep River; 11.45, The Deep River; 12.00, The Deep River.



## THE CESAREWITCH



Above Board, owned by the King, wins the Cesarewitch, the first big autumn handicap at Newmarket, by six lengths. — Daily Express Photo.

## £1,500,000 In Transfer Fees For Derby Since The War

By ARCHIE QUICK

Football clubs are reticent about the monies they receive and spend on players' transfer fees. But when I was at Derby recently Manager Stuart McMillan opened his heart to the extent of telling me that Derby County has received £150,000 in transfers since the war.

Some of the men they have sold, and their prices, are Steel (£22,000), Leuty (£20,000), Doherty (£10,000), Carter (£6,000), Bullions (£8,000).

Doherty and Carter, now player-managers of Doncaster and Hull, were bargains at those prices. Derby, of course, have paid out some hefty sums too, such as £25,000 for Morris, £10,000 for Lee, £10,000 for McLaren and £10,000 for Oliver, but with the passing of Carter, Doherty and Steel the Derby inside forward play that dates back to the days of Steve Bloomer and Johnny Goodall has disappeared.

So much was evident in the game I saw them play West Bromwich Albion at the Bescor Ground, but it is for a centre-half that Derby are hunting. They want to replace Leuty with a top-notch forward, but they will not wait until next February for Neil Franklin.

On the other hand Albion's manager Jack Smith was absent from the match looking for experienced inside forwards.

## AN EPIDEMIC

That was not a good game by First Division standards, but I do deplore the epidemic of slow handclapping which is sweeping the country, and has now reached Derby.

By a coincidence, Albion centre-half Jack Vernon and Derby centre-forward Jack Lee, who should have been in position in this match, were instead rivals in the Ireland-England International at Belfast.

## Hockey League Programme

The Interport hockey trial fixed for Sunday has been postponed. Instead, all League matches, which were postponed on October 8 will be played off.

The following is the full programme:

## 1ST DIVISION

11 a.m. Reccelo "B" v Police "A" at Reccelo Ground. Umpires: J. H. Blythe and W. D. G. Reddy.  
11 a.m. Hongkong Hockey Club v Reccelo "A" at Royal Navy No. 1 ground. Umpires: Mackinnon Smith and P. S. H. Aldridge.  
11 a.m. Arsenal "A" v Royal Air Force at Police ground. Umpires: W. O. K. G. M. Smith and A. M. Silva.

## 2ND DIVISION

9.30 a.m. Thunderbolts v Police "B" at Royal Navy No. 1 ground. Umpires: G. B. Gurevitch and B. J. McWilliams.  
9.30 a.m. Rovers v University at Royal Navy No. 1 ground. Umpires: A. J. P. Glen and R. Souza.  
10 a.m. IKAAP v YMCA at Kai Tak. Umpires: Mickey Ryan and J. G. M. M. M. M.  
9.30 a.m. Argonauts "B" v Nomads at Police ground. Umpires: Jagger Begg and A. A. A.

## WHERE ARE ALL THOSE BRAWNY MEN THAT ENGLAND USED TO HAVE?

Asks John Macadam

Looking around the British sporting scene of these days, it is difficult to escape the impression that in most fields of endeavour we lack not skill but rather speed, size, and stamina.

Take Soccer. The international game at Belfast appears to prove that Jack Lee isn't the answer to a post-war problem.

Now, what has happened to the good big ones? Why, in a club list as long as a selector's face, isn't it possible to find a cross between Jack Lambert or George Cammell or Tommy Lawton and that mighty atom, Hughie Gallacher?

All these fellows, irrespective of weight and height, had the great essential for a centre forward—dash and stamina. Where has it gone?

## HKFA To Investigate Charges That Malaya Tour Was Mismanaged

The Hongkong Football Association is to probe into the controversy which has flared up in local soccer circles following a tour of Malaya by a team picked by the Chinese National Amateur Federation earlier this year.

Members of the team—which went primarily to Singapore to play in the Ho Ho Cup series—on their return have issued statements alleging mismanagement of the tour.

The FA Council last night called on the Federation to present its report of the tour as soon as possible and authorised the Emergency Committee to deal with it and take appropriate action.

In proposing that this action be taken, Mr. Jack Skinner, Chairman of the Council, commented that the team had been back for six weeks and the FA, the official governing body for soccer, had not had any official report.

## SOMETHING TO SAY

The touring side, he said, had not returned to the Colony within the stipulated time; cables had been received asking for funds to get players home; and statements made by players had appeared in the Press. It was time the FA had something to say on the matter.

Teams sent on tour, Mr. Skinner declared, should stick to their schedules and not go tipping off playing games all over the place. The FA was responsible if a team became stranded to bring it home. Having to do that sort of thing did not create a very favourable impression.

Seconding Mr. Skinner's proposal, Mr. B. Young, said the Emergency Committee was the only one which could deal with the matter quickly. The touring team, he stated, had committed an offence: it had failed to return home on the specified date.

Mr. Y. K. Mok objected to the proposal saying that the matter should wait and come before the Council.

## STORM IN A TEACUP

The storm which blew up at Monday's meeting of the League Management Committee over the selection of the FA's team to meet the CNAAF in the first

round of the Governor's Cup proved last night to be only of teacup size.

On the assurance of the Federation's representative that the Chinese players would be picked on merit irrespective of whether they came under the Federation or not, the matter was amicably settled.

On the suggestion of Mr. Gillingham, the Council meeting agreed that in order to avoid a repetition of the argument the rules governing the games be clarified at the end of the season.

As no further steps had been taken by the HKFAF and the University to become members of the FA, Mr. Skinner suggested that these names be struck from the Association's list.

In reporting this fact Mr. Skinner commented strongly on the University's action. Apart from the fact that the University had failed to answer the FA's letter he felt it was the duty of the University to the community to show amateur sport in its best light.

## TO VISIT NEW ZEALAND?

The chairman also reported that as the New Zealand FA had twice turned down the suggestion of sending a team to Hongkong at the last minute he had written suggesting a Hongkong team visit that country.

The Council referred the making of arrangements for the visit of the Denmark team to the Colony on Chinese New Year to the Interport Committee.

The Poppy Day charity match between the Combined Services and the Rest scheduled for November 13 will be played off on the Police ground at Boundary Street.

We don't happen to know off-hand, but would it be possible that it has vanished among all these foam baths and ultra vires rays and what-nots?

Maybe not. But the lack of weight and dash doesn't apply only to Soccer.

When the South African Rugby tourists came to England next season you can count on it that they will bring with them a store of 10-stone forward who will make our fellows in most parts look like schoolboys.

## FINDING BOXERS

The boxing picture is no less overtopped. There was a time when we could turn out big ones, albeit not very good big ones, all the time.

Nevertheless, the Becketts, the Scotts, and the Petersons had world ranking, and nowadays we are reduced year after year, to staging novice competitions in the hope of finding someone capable of knocking Bruce Woodcock's hat off.

The main weight problem in English cricket these days is getting it off Denis Compton, but how do we get into the Lindwall class without crawling back nostalgically to Harold Larwood and Maurice Tate?

We can always bank on Gordon, of course, but who is to say what would have happened to the jockeys' table if the Australian Edgar Britt had been here as long—Britt, with his tremendous strength in the finishes?

## HE'S RIGHT, BUT...

This is not a Cry Havoc story, for we have felt for some little time that Jules Rimet was right and that the glory of the game lies mainly in the playing and not necessarily in the winning.

But if we have all this skill, why cannot we match it with just that little edge of brawn that would make us more often modest winners than gallant losers?

It appears to this simple mind that there is only one possible explanation—and that does not lie in wartime food and blackout and soldiering and the rest of it.

It seems, rather, to lie in the excessive industrialisation of our island that has taken the potential big men away from the country, in which they can expand and strengthen, and replanted them in urban districts in which they are stunted.

Look where any big men we get come from—the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales and the West Country.

(London Express Service)

## Randolph Turpin Knocks Out Albert Finch

London, Oct. 17.

Randolph Turpin, the coloured Leamington boxer, tonight won the British Middleweight title when he knocked out the holder, Albert Finch, in the fifth round at the Harringay Arena, North London.

It was a great triumph for Turpin, for, although his superior punching power enabled him to have matters much his own way, it did look at one stage as if Finch's ring generalship and left jab would keep the challenger out.

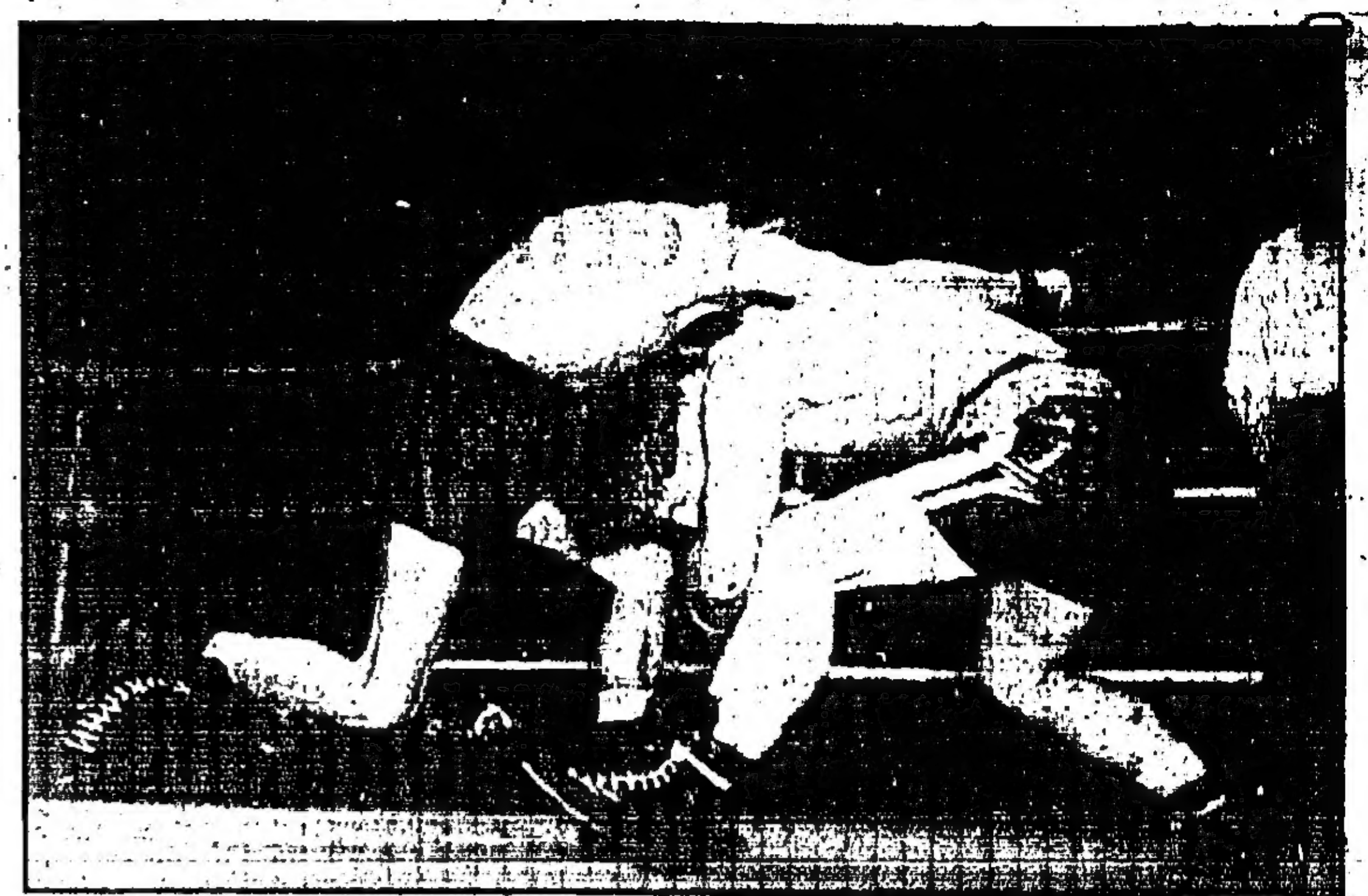
Turpin went all-out from the start and put Finch down for a count of eight in the fourth round and dropped the Champion again as the bell went.

Turpin pressed home his advantage in the fifth and final round and had Finch down for a full count with a vicious right hook to the jaw.—Reuter.

## SUGAR RAY WINS

Boston, Oct. 16. Sugar Ray Robinson, of New York, undisputed welterweight champion of the world, toyed with Joe Rindone of Boston for slightly more than 15 minutes tonight before knocking him out in 55 seconds of the sixth round of their scheduled 15-round bout.—United Press.

## BOBBY BOLAND BEATS O'SULLIVAN



Blood-soaked and battered after ten rip-roaring rounds, Bobby Boland, of Dundee, gained a points victory over the British Bantamweight Champion, Danny O'Sullivan, at the Empress Hall, Earl's Court. Photo shows O'Sullivan ducking from a lead from Boland.

## Is English Soccer Near The End Of The Big Money Transfer System?

ASKS PETER DITTON

London.

£218,800 is a lot of money in any language. Even in tax-ridden Britain it would allow two or three normal sized families to live in luxury for life. It would buy 70 Rolls-Royce cars. Or it would pay the transfer fees of ten professional footballers!

Yes, that is the staggering sum of money that has been thrown around in the past couple of years by ten professional soccer clubs in England, either in an endeavour to stave-off relegation or to win promotion. Getting on for quarter of a million pounds and all to obtain the services of ten footballers. Did someone say something about food for thought?

How much longer will this sort of thing go on? It is a fantastic thought, but if it continues much longer we could eventually reach the stage when £200,000 would only obtain the services of four players. £50,000 just to kick a football!

Somewhat I feel that we must be nearing the end of this big-money transfer business. English football is gradually recovering from the effects of the war. Young players are forcing their way into the limelight and as more and more managers realise that the talent they are seeking is on their doorstep so the cheque books will be left idle in the drawer.

## GOING BACK

But let's go back a little while; twenty years in fact. It was in October, 1920, that Arsenal shocked the football world by paying Bolton Wanderers nearly £11,000 for their English International forward, David Jack.

The first five-figure transfer had arrived. Second and Third Division clubs vied as they read the news. £11,000 to them was an amount almost beyond understanding. It was more than a fortune; it was infinity. Surely, they asked, this is the limit for a transfer? And as time went on it began to look as if they were right.

The odd £10,000 fee dropped off occasionally for instance when Peter Doherty, now player-manager of Doncaster Rovers, moved from Blackpool to Manchester City. But generally the market was quiet.

Then, in 1938, Arsenal, the same old free-spending Arsenal, caused another upheaval. They wanted Bryn Jones, the brilliant Wolverhampton Welsh International forward and they went to the limit to get him. £14,000 changed hands and Bryn Jones packed his bags and moved south, but not before the whole soccer world had been rocked to its foundations.

One year later, in 1939, the war brought a full stop to League soccer as it had been previously known, and the transfer market closed down, only to re-open in 1945 with even greater activity and higher prices than before.

Clubs resuming League soccer after an absence of six years found that many of their best players were finished. The youngsters had not had sufficient experience to hold their own in the promotion and relegation struggle and the only answer was to buy ready-made players from other clubs.

## PLAYERS RESPOND

Players themselves sensed an opportunity to make a name. Requests to be put on the list in order that they could be transferred to a club in a higher division were plentiful. In addition, certain clubs found their financial position so weak that they had to sell their best men to keep alive.

The greatest spending spree that football has ever known had begun. Tommy Lawton went from Everton to Chelsea

for £11,500. That was a real bargain. The same amount changed hands when Stanley Matthews picked his bags at Stoke and moved to Blackpool. Another bargain. Newcastle forked out £13,000 for Len Shackleton and the Bradford bank balance rose accordingly.

Tommy Lawton moved again to Notts County and Chelsea made a profit of a clear £8,500. Billy Steel came down from Scotland to join Derby County and Morton, his previous club, collected £15,500. Len Shackleton left Newcastle and moved to Sunderland; net profit on both transactions, £7,050 to Newcastle.

## SO THE PROCESSION

And so the procession continued: £20,000 here, £10,000 there. Money became almost meaningless as the prices rose higher and higher towards the climax in December 1949.

Preston North End, with a blank cheque for an inside-forward who could link up with their International winger, Tom Finney, decided that Eddie Quigley of Sheffield Wednesday was their man. £20,500 was paid out and Quigley moved across the border from Yorkshire to Lancashire.

At the time of writing that is still the record transfer fee. It may be surpassed. If any one of half a dozen top-class English Internationalists asked for a move there would be an immediate rush for cheque books and at least one fee of £30,000 would probably be paid out.

But the mad buying and selling of the past four or five years seems almost over. Clubs are now beginning to settle down. Team building has been carried out and while there are still a score of managers who confess their team needs strengthening in this or that position, the majority are reasonably satisfied. More and more they are placing their faith in the young players who now have five years' grace in which to mature.

The success of this "encourage the youngsters" policy can be judged from the fact that six of the English International side that played Ireland in Belfast, Aston, Wright, Chilton, Dickinson, Mannion, and Eally did not cost their club more than the £10 signing-on fee. And even in these boom days of soccer there is still an awful difference between £10 and £20,000.

(London Express Service)

## Nomads' Hockey XI

The following have been selected to represent the Nomads Hockey Club in their league fixture against Argonauts "B" on Sunday, October 22nd, at the Police Ground, Boundary Street, Lully-off at 9.30 a.m.—

J. C. Kobi, J. F. Baptista, H. A. Soares, C. L. Rozario, T. M. Castilho (Capt.), A. M. Silva, W. R. Wilkinson, V. J. Garcia, R. Tay, K. D. Seyer and J. H. Franco.

## Compton In Form At Perth

Perth, Oct. 17.

The brightest spot in the MCC victory by an innings and 140 runs over the West Australian Colts today was the display of Denis Compton.

With an innings of 78 scored in his brightest manner and bowling figures of four for eight in 9.7 of the long eight ball overs, he proved in no uncertain fashion that his injured knee was no longer causing him any discomfort.

The MCC were able to declare at lunch for 300 for four, with a lead of 200, which left the Colts three and three-quarter hours in which to try and save the game.

## HUSTLED

Compton had batted with more freedom than at any time in England last summer and hustled between the wickets, darting up the pitch to turn ordinary good length balls into half volleys.

Half the Colts were back in the pavilion for 77 when Brown gave the ball to Compton who proceeded to send down 79 deliveries and claim his four victims.

McIntyre was also in brilliant form behind the wicket for he took three catches in great style and stumped another batsman.

The MCC certainly outplayed their opponents, but it was their general approach to the game which suggested that the Australians must treat their ability with greater respect than they were prepared to do before the tour opened.—Reuter.

## Gutierrez Shield Final On Sunday

The Final Game in the Gutierrez International Shield Competition will be played at Kowloon Docks on Sunday, commencing at 3 p.m. The finalists are China, represented by R. Tay, F. Lee, C. Hong and Choy and W. Hong-Sing and England whose team comprises E. Greenwood, A. L. G. Eastman, W. C. Simpson and L. Sykes.

## Pressimists' XI

Pressimists' team to play the University on the University ground at Pokfulam at 1.45 on Sunday is F. el' Arcull, A. Pinnell, A. Kurumaru, D. Bottomley, M. Saller, R. Porter, B. Campin, T. Crabtree, J. Mitchell, S. S. Ismail and K. Withy.

## Mrs Armstrong & Mrs Tamworth Win LRC Doubles Final

Mrs D. Armstrong and Mrs A. Tamworth won the Ladies Double title of the Ladies Recreation Club yesterday, beating Mrs A. Sainsbury and Mrs A. Barty in the final by 6-3 and 6-1.

Playing more aggressive tennis throughout, the winners fully deserved their victory. Mrs Tamworth's deadly volleys and smashes at the net were ably supported with some powerful baseline drives by Mrs Armstrong, whose follow-up net play also reaped a harvest of points.

The losers, though forced on the defensive, gave good account of themselves in the first set and were rather unfortunate in the second when Mrs Sainsbury pulled a thigh muscle. The issue was then a foregone conclusion.

## COLONY MIXED DOUBLES

The Colony Mixed Doubles Semi-final resulted as expected in a win for Mr and Mrs K. H. Ip, the holders. What was not expected, however, was the excellent fight put up by W. J. D. Cooper and Mrs Andrews. Both showed good understanding and were not far inferior in strokes to their reputed opponents. Cooper's flashing forehand drives were more often than not point winners, while Mrs Andrews did more than was expected of her at the net and in returning Ip'sizzling drives.

The Ip's greater speed and allround

## HANDICAP FINAL

The Club Men's Handicap Singles final went to 30 games before it was decided. C. G. Morrison edged out N. Cooke in an almost two-hour game by 10-8 and 7-5.

The lone entry from Harry Wickling & Co. Ltd., H. Owen-Hughes and G. V. Goonno for the Inter-Hong Men's Doubles, advanced into the semi-final after a three-set win over APC's H. M. Newton and M. V. Jones. They will now oppose another APC pair in J. J. Remedon and R. A. Mead in the semi-final.

## THE RESULTS

The results were: Club Ladies Doubles Final—Mrs A. Tamworth and Mrs D. Arm-

strong beat Mrs A. Sainsbury and Mrs A. Barty, 6-3, 6-1.  
Colony Mixed Doubles Semi-final—Mr and Mrs K. H. Ip beat W. J. D. Cooper and Mrs Andrews, 6-3, 6-4.  
Handicap Men's Singles Final—G. G. M. Morrison (+3) beat N. Cooke (+3), 10-8, 7-5.

## TODAY'S MATCHES

Club Mixed Doubles Final—W. J. D. Cooper and Mrs Andrews v M. Heenan and Mrs Litten.  
Club Ladies Singles Final—Mrs C. G. M. Morrison v Mrs D. Armstrong.  
Inter-Hong Semi-final—J. A. C. Hurlbut and Pang Oi Lam v E. R. Holmes and R. M. Hetherington.

## CRC TOURNEY

The following were the results of yesterday's hardcourt tennis at the Chinese Recreation Club:  
Edwin Tsai beat George Lin Jr., 6-0, 6-2.  
Z. Z. Sia beat Fritz Lin, 6-0, 6-2.  
W. K. Chung beat P. Y. Kwok 6-2, 6-3.  
Y. P. Tsai beat K. M. Au 6-3, 7-5.

The following is to-day's programme: Mr. Lo Y. Lee (retired) beat Ching Wong-Suk, 7-5, 6-3. Mr. Y. P. Tsai beat Ching Wong-Suk, 7-5, 6-3. Mr. Y. P. Tsai beat Ching Wong-Suk, 7-5, 6-3.







# Biggest Factor In U.S. Presidential Election Campaign

Washington, Oct. 17. The biggest factor in the 1952 Presidential election campaign would be the capture of one or both Houses of Congress by a Republican majority in the Congressional elections to be held on November 7.

Such a result would mean Republican control of Congressional business and debates for the next two years; Republican majorities on all the Congressional committees which will daily be reviewing President Truman's administration of the Government; a Republican Speaker of the House; and Republican Chairmen of the influential Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

It would make it still more difficult for the harassed President Truman to get done the things that he wants to have done to meet both foreign and domestic crises. It would mean ever more vocal and public criticism of his not having done the things which the voters feel he ought to have done.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, the veteran Republican foreign affairs leader, who, as Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1946-48, helped President Truman put through the Marshall Plan and other foreign aid programmes, reflects from political life this year.

## CUT TO BONE

If the temper of the Taft-Hartley Republican minority in 1948-50 is any guide to what a Republican majority in 1952 would be like, President Truman would find his foreign aid programmes cut to the bone and his far Eastern policies subjected to unceasing, and possibly crippling, fire. He himself has said that he expects Republicans in Congress to try to cut down even his defence and preparedness programmes.

To obtain control of the Senate, the Republicans need to win seven additional seats. To control the House, they must gain 47 additional seats in the House of Representatives. In 1946, the last Congressional election held in the middle of a Presidential term of office, the Republicans captured Congress by winning 12 seats in the Senate and 54 seats in the House.

## POINTS IN FAVOUR

Points in favour of the Republicans at the polls are: 1. Voting in the mid-term elections is traditionally light. Many of the non-partisan voters who were brought to the polls in 1948 by President Truman's dramatic village-to-village campaign will probably not vote at all this November. The Korean war has prevented President Truman from stamping the country this summer.

2. In mid-term elections there is always a strong protest vote, critical of the general mismanagement of the nation's affairs, eager to throw the reins out and have a change. This will operate against the incumbent Republican members of Congress as well as against Democrats because there is a Democratic administration. It is they who are supposed to be responsible for getting the country into the general mess it is alleged to be in.

3. The primary intra-party elections this summer have shown that the charges of "pro-Communism" against the Democratic Party constitute a most effective vote-getting campaign weapon. They have revealed a widespread and

politically powerful feeling throughout the country that the Democratic administration of President Roosevelt and President Truman did permit Communists and pro-Communists to infiltrate into the Government, to give away its secrets to Russia and to defend its policies towards Communist Russia and Communist China.

## LASTING IMPRESSION

A lasting impression has been left upon the voters by the charges of "Communism" hurled by Senator Joseph McCarthy against the State Department and, even more important, by the judicial conviction of the former high State Department official, Mr. Alger Hiss, for perjury in espionage.

4. The nation was undoubtedly shocked by the state of unpreparedness revealed by the outbreak of the Korean war and many voters hold the Democratic administration responsible for that unpreparedness.

Points in favour of the Democrats are:

1. Victory in the Korean war has tended to wipe out the effect of the original shock at United States unpreparedness.

## PERSONAL VICTORY

2. The victory in one sense a personal one for President Truman. It was he who surprised the nation by his personal decision, with a minimum of consultation with Congress, to urge strong United Nations action and to send American troops into action in Korea.

To the average American, events appear to have shown that this gamble paid off handsomely in terms of victory, world peace and security. 3. The replacement of the unpopular Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, by that Wellingtonian national hero, General George Marshall, has tended to offset, if not completely nullify, the Republican attacks on the Administration's handling of preparations for defence.

4. The pro-Truman Democrats still have solidly behind them the labour unions, the big city political machines, the minority groups and the Negroes who want to see put into legislation the Fair Deal programmes which President Truman persistently tried to get through Congress in the 1948-50 session. He was prevented from doing so by an alliance of the conservative Southern Democrats with the Republicans, but the responsibility for this failure is placed squarely upon the Republicans by this group of voters.

## FAIR DEALERS

There is no shakening in the support of the Fair Dealers for the Truman Administration. There is also in 1950 no Henry Wallace party as in 1948 to take New Deal and left wing votes from the Democrats. 5. On the assumption that these Fair Dealers will support the Democrats anyway, President Truman seems to have gone out of his way recently to appeal to conservative-minded people, who might usually be expected to vote Republican, to come over to his side. He is obviously afraid of the long list of Presidential appointments in which he has shown his patriotic bi-partisanship by appointing Republicans to key posts. The most recent example of this is the appointment of Mr. W. S. Gifford as Ambassador to Greece. Others include Republican judges sent to the Supreme Court, Mr. Paul Hoffman, until October head of the Economic Co-operation Administration; Republican businessmen in the new industrial mobilisation set-up; and three former Republican Senators, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Mr. John Sherman Cooper and Mr. Warren Austin, to key positions in the conduct of international affairs.—Reuter.

## CLOSE WATCH ON CHINESE STUDENTS

Washington, Oct. 17. The United States authorities are keeping a close watch on several thousand Chinese students, teachers and technical trainees now in this country, according to Government officials here.

But officials declined to say whether specific investigations were being made into pro-Communist utterances by any of the group.

Many of the Chinese came to the United States under U.S. State Department and Chinese Nationalist Government sponsorship of an educational exchange programme, but this has been suspended for months because of the Communist victory in China.

State Department officials said that some 3,100 Chinese students are receiving or are eligible for American assistance for which Congress has voted a total of \$10,500,000.

These students are distributed among about 400 universities, each of which has been asked to designate a responsible official to serve as the United States agent for disbursing the aid to students.

In addition to the students, there are an estimated 1,000 Chinese teachers and technical trainees still in the country. Some of these are eligible now for assistance.—Reuter.

## Shaw Was Bit Of A Humorist

Sydney, Oct. 17. Mrs. Lyall Ramsay of Double Bay, Sydney, sent a birthday cake to Bernard Shaw.

Bernard Shaw sent this to Mrs. Ramsay: "Very kind of you to send me that cake. My grocer is selling them at £1 each. I do not eat cakes. You have wasted your money. Don't do it again."

An enclosed card read: "Mr. Bernard Shaw. I apologise to his friends and readers for not celebrating his birthday nor even mention them to him."

"It is easy to write one letter or send one birthday cake; but the arrival of hundreds of them together is a calamity that is not the less dangerous because it occurs once a year."

"Acknowledgment of such unwelcome gifts and letters is not possible."

Mrs. Ramsay commented: "Mr. Shaw must be a bit of a humorist."—Reuter.

## Ceylon German Trade Talks

London, Oct. 17. A delegation led by Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Ceylon High Commissioner here, will leave for Frankfurt tomorrow to explore the possibilities of trade negotiations between Ceylon and the Federal West German Government.

The delegation includes Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Ceylon, and Mr. C. E. P. Jayaburiya, Ceylon's Trade Commissioner in London.—Reuter.

## Acquittal In Paris

Paris, Oct. 17. A Paris tribunal today acquitted M. Yves Farge, former Minister and Secretary-General of the Communist-sponsored Peace Partisans Movement, on a charge of taking part in a prohibited demonstration outside the United States Embassy here last year.

The demonstration was in protest against a visit by General Omar Bradley, the United States Chief of Staff, for Atlantic Treaty talks.

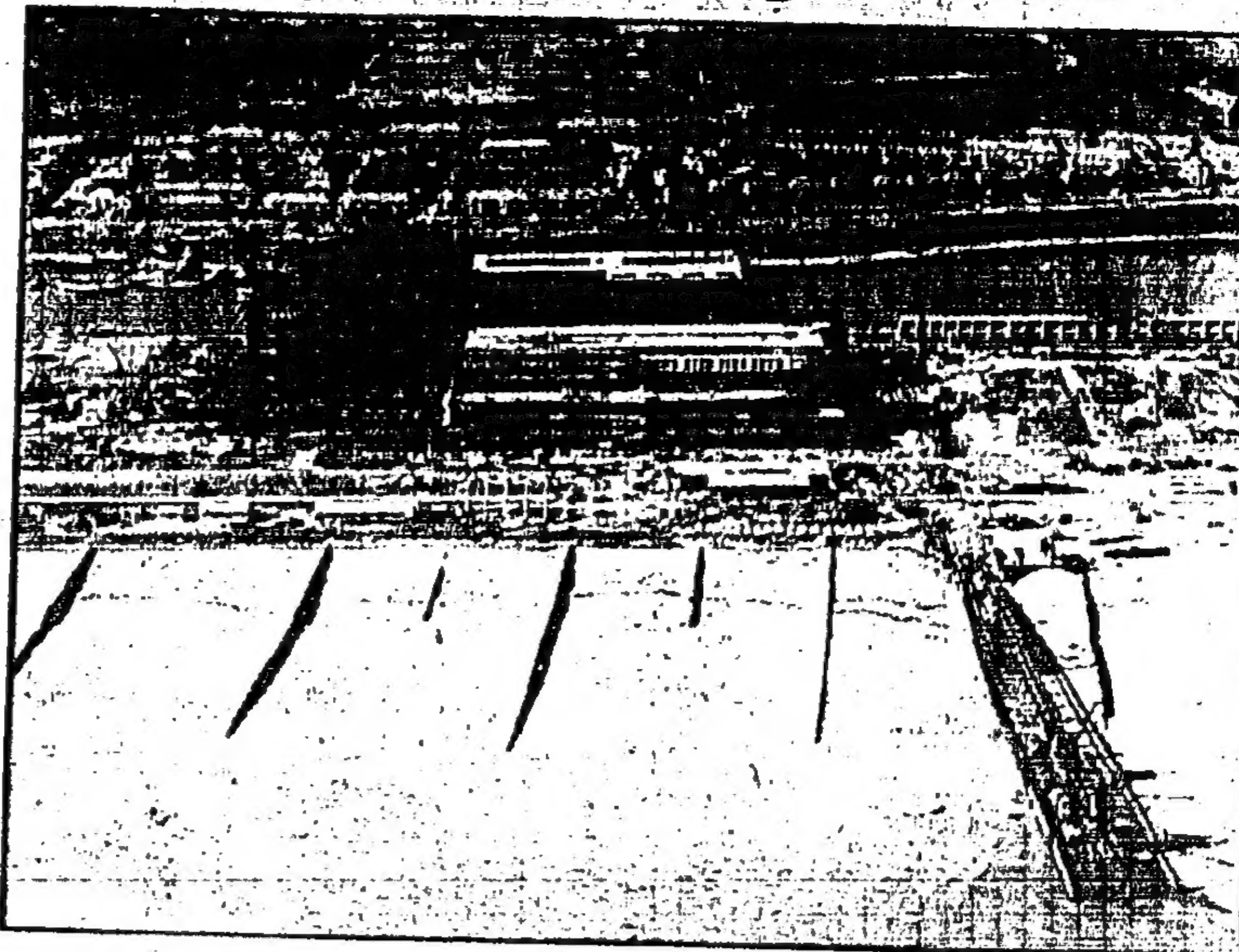
M. Farge maintained that he was not in Paris at the time of the incident.—Reuter.

## British Cruisers In Collision

London, Oct. 17. A collision involving two Royal Naval cruisers, Gambia (6,000 tons) and Phoebe (6,450 tons), off the coast of Malta during exercises yesterday, was confirmed by the Admiralty in London today.

The collision occurred when mail was being transferred from one cruiser to the other. Both vessels suffered minor damage, the Admiralty said. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

## Giant Generating Station



## Prime Objective Of Soviet Policy

New York, Oct. 17. The British Minister of State, Mr. Kenneth Younger, said here last night that the avoidance of another world war was probably a prime objective of Soviet policy. But Communist policy ran the risk of blundering into war unintentionally, he told a gathering of New York newspaper editors.

## Progress On Libyan Problem

Lake Success, Oct. 17. It was announced here today that satisfactory progress was being made towards the drafting of an overall plan to solve the Libyan problem.

The announcement was made when the Ad Hoc or Special Political Committee of the General Assembly resumed its discussions on the former Italian colonies.

A Sub-Committee, which had met informally during the week-end to consolidate the various resolutions and amendments before the Committee, reported today: "There are still some points to be clarified."

They expected to have ready a new, amended draft resolution, later in the day.

"We have made satisfactory progress so far," Mr. Alexis Noyou, of Greece, the vice-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, said. The meeting was adjourned.—Reuter.

## Protest By W. German Communists

Bonn, Oct. 17. Communists in the West German Parliament have tabled a protest against "illegal" British requisitioning of the Party's headquarters at Dusseldorf on September 26.

They want the German Federal Government to open negotiations at once with the British High Commissioner. The protest is one of several motions tabled by the Communist Party in celebration of its return to the status of a recognised party in the Bundestag.

The Party lost this status when several members were expelled last July for disorderly conduct.

Other motions demand that the Bundestag should forbid Germans joining the armed forces of foreign powers and the immediate withdrawal of the earlier decision to dismiss all Communists from the public services.—Reuter.

## DUCHESS VOLUNTEERS FOR KOREA

Madrid, Oct. 17. The first Spanish volunteer for Korea is the 35-year-old Duchess of Valencian, whose pro-Monarchist activities have got her into trouble with the authorities here several times since the war.

She told Reuter that she had offered her services through American channels to the United Nations forces in Korea. But, she added, while her offer was appreciated she was told that women volunteers were not being accepted.

The golden-haired, beautiful Duchess of Valencian has won an international name in recent years for her activities in favour of a Monarchist restoration.

She has been imprisoned four times and fined 1,000,000 pesetas (about £14,000) at the tourist rate of exchange) since 1946 for alleged activities against the present Spanish regime.

She was acquitted last spring on a charge of circulating clandestine printed propaganda against the regime. In June, she announced that she was retiring from political activities to undergo treatment for acute intestinal trouble.

The Duchess, who has lost much weight, is still convalescing.—Reuter.

An aerial view of the new Brighton "P" generating station now being erected on the southern bank of the eastern lock of Shoreham Harbour, Sussex.

## India Supports U.N. Plan

Lake Success, Oct. 17. India today announced her general support of the proposal that the General Assembly should be called into an emergency session if the Security Council was prevented from acting against aggression.

Sir Benegal Narasing Rao, the Indian delegate, told the United Nations Political Committee that this general support was subject to a point he raised in reference to the speech of Sir Frank Soskice, the British Solicitor General, yesterday.

The proposal was that the General Assembly should be called into an emergency session at 24 hours' notice. Sir Benegal said that India would have preferred a longer notice.

The General Assembly emergency session proposal was one of the four principal points of the seven-power plan aimed at providing the Assembly with more powers to meet aggression when the Security Council is "paralysed" by the veto.

It had been the intention of the Committee to deal with each point in turn and to vote on each separately.

The vote on calling the General Assembly had been expected today, but Iraq had asked for a postponement to study the legal aspect.

The Committee voted by 25 votes to 10, with 13 abstentions, in favour of a postponement.

The Committee then took up the next point in the overall resolution—namely, the establishment of a peace observation commission which would keep its eye on any trouble spot in any part of the world.—Reuter.

## Exchange Of Goods

Copenhagen, Oct. 17. Yugoslavia and Denmark have signed a trade agreement providing for the exchange of goods amounting to £500,000. The Danish Foreign Office announced today.

Denmark will deliver machinery, trypoline, seed potatoes and insulin. Yugoslavia will export feathers, hops, wood, corn starch, lead, soda and chemicals.—United Press.

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers: 1. "Peace." 2. Tallahassee. 3. Bodleian Library, connected with Oxford University. 4. While experimenting he discovered that melted lead could be hardened into a rounded shape by dropping it into water from above. 5. The bat. 6. By coating stout paper with glue and sifting the sand over it before the glue sets.

## Philippine Delegates Active

Manila, Oct. 17. Philippine delegates to the United Nations General Assembly sessions at Lake Success actively participated in consideration by various committees of questions of Korean, technical aid to Southeast Asia and the Children's Emergency Fund. It was pointed out by the Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr. Felino Neri, today.

Delegate Jose J. Roy emphasised before the Economic and Financial Committee the urgent need for technical assistance to Asia. Delegate Esteban Abada urged the Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee to consider carefully, along with the vital Korean experiment, the amelioration of the lot of poor people in under-developed countries.

A United Nations bulletin of the Philippine delegation recalled that General Carlos P. Romulo had pointed out that, judging from previous actions taken on the Spanish, Greek, Korean and Palestine questions, a jurisprudence has grown tending to sustain the Assembly powers to act on matters of international security without prior or subsequent reference to the Security Council.

Delegate Roy called attention of the Economic and Financial Committee to the intra-regional approach formulated at the Manila conference of May this year as a "complement to the United Nations programme of solving the pressing economic problems of Southeast Asia." Mr. Roy also stressed that the Philippines has drawn up plans to attract foreign investments. Delegate Abada emphasised the need of maintaining and supporting the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in view of the economic straits of various countries which have not yet recovered from the last war.—United Press.

## INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

The points scored total 45. Each house scored 15. (Note: The first puzzle scored 1 point for each correct answer. Hence they also scored 3 plus 9, or 6 plus 9, but the former is impossible, for Laure's second girl home (Doris) came in between two girls representing Rose House, and one of their placings were 4 and two of three were second place.) Hence we have: Laure = 1, 6, 9. Doris = 2, 3, 7. And therefore: Rose = 4, 5, 8. And so three girls came in ahead of Laure's second girl.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

Morning Post Building, Hongkong.  
Published daily (afternoon).  
Price, 20 cents per edition.  
Subscription: \$2.50 per month.  
Postage: China and Malaya, \$1.00 per month; U.K. British Possessions and other countries, \$1.50 per month.  
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